HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 120— BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 23 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with		Tons.
1927				
28 May	MALOJA x			20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND			11,430
11 „	RAZMAK	MOREA*	..	10,918
18 „	CHINA			7,952
25 „	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.			16,568
9 „	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	..	10,902
16 „	MALWA			10,940
23 „	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA			16,545
16 Aug.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	..	11,120
3 „	KAISAR-I-HIND			11,430
20 „	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	..	20,847
27 „	CHINA			7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA	RAWALPINDI*		16,619
10 „	MANTUA			10,902
17 „	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	..	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA.			16,575

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation ... will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1927			
30th June	DUMANA	..	8427
14th July	MANDALA	..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA	...	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA		8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I., Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927			
28th May	ALIPORE*	..	China & Japan
12th June	CATHAY	..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA	..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA	..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN	..	At Colombo for Australia.

*DOES NOT CARRY PASSENGERS

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
25th May	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.
25th „	BANKURA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th „	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karach

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 May.	28 May
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	26 „	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 „	12 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	19 June	2 July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 „	13 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hamam Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lyallapur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Meerut City	Simla
Gujranwalla	Multan City	Srinagar
Gojra		
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of quotations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Schema, etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 26418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD
Agents—C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has o late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager.
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. P. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rail. fare Paid. Rules on two annas stamp.—PRESIDENT, ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R241

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED —By old established British life office. Liberal commission terms offered. Apply P. O. Box 763, Bombay.
A 28527

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS to push our cloths and sundry goods on Rs. 45-10 100, per month and 5 p.c. commission with prospects. Cash investment Rs. 250/- essential. Apply to Post Box 2032, CALCUTTA.
A 261

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER with experience of casting and mechanic shop to be in charge of big foundry and mechanic shop. Experience of designing and estimating essential. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1977, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 28598

WANTED—Good MAGICIANS, CIRCUS MEN, ACROBATS, CONCERTS, STAGE DANCING GIRLS, conjurors and other artists. Apply Box No. 1972 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R251

WANTED—A TUTOR to teach a boy from 9 to 11 a.m., Gujarathi knowing, B.A., preferred. Apply Box No. 1970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R248

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

MANGO and ROSE LICHEE BIG size LANGRA, BOMBAY MANGOES Rs. 15/- per 100, LICHEE Rose Scented 500 1st quality Rs. 4/. Ordinary Rs. 3/- expenses extra. Advance full price. Grafts catalogue free. MANGOES rare, get your order booked at once:—GRAFTS MERCHANTS, Darbhanga. Tele. Graftsman.
T R28583

MEDICAL.

WONDERFUL LEPROSY CURE (Trade Mark Registered.) No more suffering from Leprosy! A real boon to sufferers!! Reward Rs. 500/- if proved ineffective. This world-wide renowned specific of a Divine Sathu Yogi, radically and positively cures all the 18 kinds of Leprosy —Red, black, white, copper coloured spots disfigured face, numbness thickness of skin, loss of sensation, wounds, crooked fingers and toes etc. etc. First, second and third class treatments Rs. 50, 25 and 10 respectively. Send Rs. 5/- in advance. NOTE.—For other particulars, apply for our free booklet of "Kustaroganivarini" containing thousands of unsolicited testimonials from the different parts of the globe. M. SUBBAREDDI Proprietor, The Ready & Co. Gopalapuram. Via Kothapeta, East Godavari Dt.
P R242

PROFESSION.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER—PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A. 8, Nivedita Lane, Baghbazaar, Calcutta, V. P. allowed.
P

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SILKS —Complete suit length, 3 1/2 yards by 54 ins., most durable and decent, for Rs. 6. Returned if unapproved. Limited Stock, THE BENARES INDUSTRIES LTD, Benares.
T R229

THREE TENNIS SHIRTS FOR RS. 7|2.

Delivered to any address in India. Made from the finest quality Cawnpore Soft Twill. Very durable and absorbent. Wash Splendidly. Sizes 14 to 17 inches neck in stock. Also made to measure.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"

One DOZEN DELIVERED TO YOUR address for Rs. 3|4. Made from strong Dosooti with red or blue borders. Will last three times as long as the usual cheap duster.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

Kakomi Doosoti and Casement Cloths offer you a range of 38 artistic shades. All colours guaranteed fast to light and ordinary washing. Will wear for years.
Doosoti From As. 13 per yard.
Casement Cloth from As. 9|3 per yard.
Packing and postage free. Send for samples.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

One Dozen for Rs. 2|3 PACKING AND POSTAGE free. Easily washed and very strong and durable. Ideal for every cleaning purpose. Five dozen for Rs. 10.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

ENGLISH GABARDINE.

In six shades. Ideal for light weight suits and ladies costumes. 54" wide. Rs. 8|14 per yard. Patterns free on request.

KAKOMI FLANNELETTE DUSTERS.

Soft and durable. Ideal for all polishing purposes at Rs. 2|12 per doz. In two colours —Yellow for polishing furniture, Blue for Silver. Packing and postage free to any part of India.

PYJAMAS.

Made of Kakomi Longcloths and Twills—Wear and wash perfectly. 3 Suits—White Twill or Longcloth Rs. 14|4 or six Suits for Rs. 28. 3 Suits—Striped Twill Rs. 17|4 or 6 Suits for Rs. 34. Sizes up to 40" chest. Postage and packing free. Samples on request.

SUMMER SUITS.

Ready made of excellent Kakomi Materials. Just the suit for office and every day wear. Coat and Trousers. Per Suit as follows:—Alipore Drill Rs. 9|12, Suiting Drill Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweeds Rs. 10|12, Holland Rs. 8|8, Cotton Coating Rs. 9|14, 3 Suits 6-1-4 per cent. discount. 6 Suits 12-1|2 per cent. discount. Up to 40" chest. Packing and postage free. Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K2

TR E ANNOUNCEMENT.

WHITE PIQUES (ENGLISH.)

A perfect washing material, 28" wide. Ideal for Tennis Wear. Exceptional value at Re. 1 per yard. Send for patterns.

TENNIS SCREENS.

Size 60' by 9'—Made of specially selected dark blue Kakomi Materials strengthened by cross bands of newar. Fitted with "S" shaped hooks and eyelets. Rs. 136 per pair. Delivery charges extra. Poles not supplied.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Send for the free illustrated Catalogue of Kakomi Manufactures, embracing Cotton Materials of every description—Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Dosooti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towells, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries, tents, etc.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE
K4

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TO CONTRACTORS,

BUILDING RUBBISH and earth and murum, may be tipped on the Reclamation behind Churchgate Street Station and Rs. 2-3-6 a brass will be paid for it. For further particulars apply to:—

E. M. DUGGAN,
Deputy Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation.
Marine Lines, Bombay.

19th May, 1927.
28599

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I the undersigned RATILAL COOVERJI MODY and VANDRAVANDAS COOVERJI MODY and TRICUMJI KALIDAS were carrying on business in Bombay in the names of various firms namely (1) City Motor Car Coy., (2) R. K. Mody & Co. and (3) Petrol Supplying Coy. (4) R. K. Mody and that the said Vandravandas Cooverji Mody and Tricumji Kalidas have retired from the said various firms on and from the 1st day of January, 1927, and that I am the owner of the businesses and the said various firms and as such I have continued the businesses of the said firms with the consent of the said two retiring partners and that the said Vandravandas Cooverji Mody and Tricumji Kalidas have now no concern with my said firms and businesses.

Bombay this 20th day of May, 1927.

R. K. MODY.
256

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "KIFONEZAN MARU" No. 2, are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 17th of May, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore & Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson & Richards, the Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of this Bank will be opened at The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Shroff Bazar on FRIDAY, 27th May, 1927.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
28601

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE HEREBY CALLED for by the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) for the purchase outright of the property in Myingyan, Upper Burma, lately belonging to the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which has been, by registered deed of transfer executed on the 5th March, 1927, transferred without encumbrance to the Government of Burma, whose title the purchaser will be required to accept.

2. The property, which lies about two miles South of the town and Railway Station of Myingyan, consists of about 50 acres of freehold land and is in the centre of a tract which is regarded as the richest cotton producing area in the province of Burma. It comprises, in addition to the land mentioned, a pucca and fully equipped spinning mill and ginning factory erected in the year 1922-23, housed in well built masonry buildings supplied throughout with electric fittings. The spinning mill, contains mixing room, blow room, card rooom, rings spinning room, reeling and bundling room, willow room, engine room, boiler room, pump room, workshop and dynamo room, dust tower, chimney, rope race, etc. The machinery is by Messrs. Tweedales Smalley & Co. and Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, and is of a thoroughly modern and up-to-date type. The engine is by Messrs. Yates's Thom, Ltd., of Blackburn, and the boiler by Messrs. Wilson & Co, Glasgow. The ginnery consists of engine room, containing one Bolinder's oil engine: gin room containing 15 gins, and necessary godowns for kuppas and cotton seed. The property also includes the usual stores and offices quarters for the staff, wells, cooling tank, barracks, stables, etc.

3. The mill is easily capable of an outturn of 7,000 lbs. of yarn per day. Labour is plentiful and cheap, Myingyan Town, which is the headquarters of the District of that name, has a population, according to the 1921 Census, of approximately 19,000 and is connected both by rail and river with Rangoon and Upper Burma. As the property is in the heart of the best cotton producing country in the province, supplies of kuppas and lint are adequate and easily obtainable.

4. A full report on the property, with a complete inventory of all machinery, fittings, spare parts, furniture, etc., prepared by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Burma, during the month of March 1927, is available and may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Permits to view the property can also be obtained on application, and tenderers will be deemed to have satisfied themselves as to the correctness of statements made in the report and herein without any warranty on the part of Government.

5. Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned by name and marked plainly on the envelop "Tender for the property of the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Myingyan". They must be accompanied in each case by a receipted treasury challan for the sum of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money. Tenders unaccompanied by receipted challan or accompanied by cash or treasury notes will be rejected. Earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

6. Tenders will be opened at noon on Saturday the 6th August 1927 by the Hon'ble the Minister for Forests in his office in the Secretariat, Rangoon. Tenderers or their accredited agents may be present.

7. On acceptance of his tender the purchaser will be required to deposit as security within fourteen days a further sum of 1/4 of the total amount tendered. Failure to deposit this sum within the specified period will render the tender null and void and the earnest money will be forfeited. The successful tenderer will be required to pay in the balance of the full purchase price to the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) on or before the 6th day of September, 1927, failing which the tender will be null and void and the earnest money and the further sum deposited as security will be forfeited.

8. The acceptance of any tender will rest with the Government of Burma who may reject all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason.

A. R. MORRIS, I.C.S.
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Agriculture and Forests.

Rangoon, the 5th May, 1927.
28507

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER.

"THE MOSLEM CHRONICLE"

THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER of the "MOSLEM CHRONICLE", coming out in June. It will contain articles both by eminent Moslem and non-Moslem Scholars and Politicians. Illustrations of Moslem Monuments and photos of historic personages of the Moslem world will be reproduced. The Number will be a record of the most valuable documents relating to Moslem Culture, Education, Literature, Politics and History.

Free to subscribers whose annual subscription (Rs. 12/-) paid in advance. Rs. 2/- per copy for those who pay in advance. During June cash price Rs. 2/8, after June Rs. 5/- per copy.

Apply:—
THE MANAGER,
"The Moslem Chronicle."
6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
28562

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs J. S. MODY, & CO., Auctioneers will on MONDAY, the 30th day of May, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon sell by public auction at the premises the undermentioned properties by order and under instructions of the mortgagee Gulamalli Abdulhussein and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Tyabally Allibhoy in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 2nd day of June, 1922 and made between the above named mortgagor Tyebally Allibhoy of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground rent land or ground (the sanad in respect where of is redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing there on situate lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 175 and 4|9 square Yards or there abouts and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2432, 2989-3082 New No. 9475 Old Survey No. 1|4380, 4|4410 and New Survey No. 5661 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates taxes under C. Ward No. 7455 and Street Nos. 326-328 and bounded on the North by the property of Morarji Gokuldas, on the West by the property of the mortgagor hereinafter described on the South by the property of Dinbai widow of Merwanji Dadabhoy Duboo and on the East by the said Duncan Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground rent land or ground (the sanad in respect whereof is redeemed) together with the messuage, tenements Stable and chawl standing thereon situate lying and being at the said Duncan Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 407 and 1|9 square Yards or thereabouts and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2432, 2989, 3082 New No. 9475 Old Survey Nos. 1|4380, 4|4410 and New Survey No. 5661 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 7436 and Street No. 1. and bounded on the North by the property of the said Morarji Gokuldas, on the West partly by sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Nanabhai Barick on the South partly by the property of the said Nanabhai Barick and partly by the property of Adamally Hyderally and partly by Duncan. Second Cross Land and on the East partly by the property of the said Adamally Hyderally and partly by the hereinbefore firstly described property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Manchershah and Narmadashanker, Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their office at Nos. 27-29, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FURNITURE SALE AT CHOWPATTY, "PRATT BUILDING" HUGHES ROAD NEAR MESSRS. A. HYLAND LIMITED ON SUNDAY THE 29TH INST. AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. BENNETT AND Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address, day and time, valuable and handsome seasoned wood furniture of the latest design and workmanship, rich engraved glass ware and porcelainware, Reed and Barton's rich platedware, dining table and chairs to match, mirror back sideboards, Chesterfield, Jacobean drawing room suites, mirror back Jardiners by Benjamin, roll top large and small writing tables, file cabinets, glass door book cases, electric hall and table-lamps, gramophone with records, single and double bed-steads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chival glass, cloth and gown presses, Indian carved and old blackwood open carved furniture, Jacobean and Kashmir furniture, hat-stand, reclining sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, bird cage, meatsafe, etc. etc. The property of a European gentleman proceeding home and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view, 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF "GOGATE PRINTING PRESS" AT CHARNI ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will this day MONDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m. (S.T.) in Ambe Wady, Girgaum, opposite Cinema Majestic under instructions from the Mortgagee-in-possession :—

All the right, title and interest of the Mortgagor Mr. J. N. Thaite in the said "Gogate Printing Company," together with the machinery, furniture, types, stock-in-trade, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Press or to the under signed.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very old valuable open carved Blackwood furniture, marble figures, old China vases and curious, bronze ornaments, 10—15—20—50 lights chrystal glass chandeliers garden benches, one Rosewood cottage piano by Bluthner etc., etc.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Company, attorneys for Mr. Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldass the Plaintiff in the High Court, Suit No. 1354 of 1922 (Kissondas T. Mangaldass vs. Gordhandass T. Mangaldass and others) and pursuant to the directions given by the Arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga as per consolidated consent decree made in Suits No. 3389 of 1920 No. 6663 of 1921 (Gordhandass vs. Kissondass) and No. 2017 of 1921 and No. 1354 of 1922 (Kissondass vs. Gordhandass) on the 13th day of December, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) will sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Kt., C.S.I., at Lamington Road, Girgaum the whole of his very valuable very old open carved Blackwood furniture such as couches, chairs round and pier tables, large and wall pier glasses in gilt frames with gilt pier tables, very large velvet drawing room carpets, rich marble figures—10-15-20-50 lights crystal glass chandeliers, old China vases, valuable wardhobes, marble tables, carved bedsteads, one rosewood cottage piano by Gluthner and garden seats, valuable drawing room suites, valuable pictures and oleographs, valuable open carved screens marble figures and statues, utensils, etc etc.

Catalogues are published and the above on view.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B.B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on WEDNESDAY, the 8th June 1927, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of grain, wheat, Gowar, Joowar, Gunny Bags, Cottonseeds, Grain, Sweepings, Machinery, Iron packages, etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due, can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE AND CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

Royal Opera House.

The Greatest Invention of the age.

DESCRIBED BY THE PRESS OF LONDON

"A MODERN MIRACLE',

The De Forest Phono Film

TALKING AND SINGING PICTURES

Presented in India by

R. B. SALISBURY of "Quaints" fame.

Direct from their phenomenal success in Calcutta, where 36 performances were given.

See the acting and hear the natural Voice of performers as if you so do in a London Theatre.

These Films are of Standard size, along margin of which runs a minute band stripes corresponding to sound vibrations.

These vibrations aare magnified, then amplified and finally thrown out by loud speaker.

TO-DAY

6-15 and 10 p.m.

PRICES:

Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-4-0, Orchestra Rs. 1-8-0.

Balcony Annas 12, Gallery Annas 8.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

THIS WEEK

Laxmi Picture's Super Picture

FIVE WANDS

A picture worth seeing

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 43 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body ironstrong.

Price : Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Following is the statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 13th May 1927.

LIABILITIES.	
Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	5,00 00 000
Public Deposits	9,21 68 000
Other Deposits	67,06 49 000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,23 20 000
Rupees	88,13 87 000
The above balance sheet includes—	
Deposits in London	£9,54,000
Advances in London	£9,01,900
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 90,500
Percentage	13,48
Bank Rate	7 p.c.

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	19,40 56 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,73 39 000
Loans	14,58 68 000
Cash Credits	32,17 27 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	5,70 11 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	41 28 000
Bullion	21 000
Deed Stock	2,78 49 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	75 30 000
Balances with other Banks	13 21 000
	77,68 50 000
Cash	10,45 37 000
Rupees	88,13 37 000

LIABILITIES.	Decrease
Public Deposits	Rs. 2,27,25,000 Decrease.
Other Deposits	Rs. 14,63,000 Increase

ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	Rs. 34,19,000 Decrease.
Loan	Rs. 23,02,000 Decrease.
Cash Credits	Rs. 18,66,000 Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,80,000 Decrease.
Cash	Rs. 2,36,84,000 Increase.
Percentage	13,48

MILL STORES.

(Messrs. Maganbai Amin and Co., Bombay.).

Bombay, May 21.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per cwt. Rs. a. p.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	14 14 0
Farina, superior (Dutch)	14 10 0
Farina, prime (Dutch)	13 8 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality	12 6 0
Sago Flour, market quality	12 2 0
Maize Starch, continental	12 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	18 0 0
Dextrine (Maize) White	17 8 0
Zinc Chloride, English	18 0 0
Zinc Chloride, German	16 12 0
Magnesium Chloride, German	5 0 0
	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
Chine Clay, best quality	95 0 0
Chine Clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	36 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	34 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	25 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	11 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	10 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	10 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	10 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 12 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	9 4 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Large	8 10 0
	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Hydro Sulphide, B.S.F.	0 10 6
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 3
	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Soda Ash, German	6 4 0

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, May 21.

	Rs. a. p.
Acid Acetic	0 6 10
Acid Oxalic	26 0 0
Alum of Chrome	12 8 0
Alumina Sulphate	5 14 0
Bleaching Powder	10 8 0
Chlaride Magnesium	4 10 0
Chloride Zinc	16 12 0
Copper Sulphate	13 0 0
Dextrine	17 8 0
Farine	14 12 0
Litharge	31 0 0
Lquor Ammonia	0 5 9
Maize Starch	12 8 0
Potash Chloride	0 3 4
Potash Bichromate	34 0 0
Soda Caustic	17 4 0
Soda Sulphide	9 8 0
Soda Hydrosulphide	0 10 6
Soda Bichromate	30 0 0
Soda Nitrate	25 0 0
Soda Aniline	0 8 3
Salt Antimony	0 6 3
Salt Epsom	3 12 0
Sait Glauber	3 10 0
Sago Flour	12 2 0
Sugar lead Brown	35 0 0
Sugar lead White	39 0 0

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, May 20.

	Rs. a. p.
Alizarine 20 p.c. Cow	70 0 0
Alizarine 20 p.c. Lunger	70 0 0
Alizarine 20 p.c. I.P.	70 0 0
Alizarine Big Pac	60 0 0
Cryssophinine	2 8 0
Hemetine Crystals	0 12 0
Indenthrine Blue	3 6 0
Indenthrine Violet	3 12 0
Indigo	1 14 0
Magenta Crystals	6 8 0
Malachite Green	2 8 0
Methyl Violet	2 12 0
Napthol A. S.	6 0 0
Napthol A. S.	6 0 0
Nigrosene Crystals	1 9 0
Sulphur Black	0 9 0
Scarlet	2 8 9
Victoria Blue	2 8 0

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 21.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers May/June 53/6
Rozario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Value May/June 54/6
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Value May/June 55/3
Wheat Choice White Karachi.—
Shipment Offered May/June 55/

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 21.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot	1/7-3/4 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribber lb. Spot	1/7.7/8 a Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/7-3/4 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/7-7/8 a Sellers.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 21.

July	16.18
October	16.50
December	16.69
January	16.75
March	16.93
Middling Spot	16.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 21.

July	16.23
October	16.46
Middling Spot	16.00
New York. 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
May	—
July	—
October	—
New York. Noon Call.	
May	—
July	—
October	—
New Orleans. 9 a.m	
July	—
October	—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	25,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 21.

May	8.59
June	8.59
July	8.67
August	8.71
September	8.76
October	8.82
November	8.83
December	8.87
January	8.90
February	8.92
March	8.97
April	8.98
May	9.01
Middling Spot	8.89

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 21.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, May 21.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	15.1/16

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 21.

Scinde, Good	7.05
Scinde, Fully Good	7.25
Scinde, Fine	7.45
Bengal, Good	7.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.25
Bengal, Fine	7.45
Oomra, Good	7.45
Oomra, Fully Good	7.70
Oomra, Fine	7.95
Broach, Good	7.45
Broach, Fully Good	7.75
Broach, Fine	8.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 21.

May	16.24
June	16.30
July	16.35
August	16.37
September	16.45
October	16.55
November	16.60
December	16.60
January	16.57
February	16.57
March	16.58
April	16.58
May	16.59
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	16.90

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 21.

Silver—Market Quiet.	
Spot	26-1/8
Forward	26

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 21.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4/4.11.1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 21.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/4 p. c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-29/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 3-15/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4.3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 per cent.

LONDON EXCHAGES.

London, May 21.

T T Berlin on London	20.49
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13.1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.94
T T Madrid on London	27.71
T T Milan on London	88.72
T T Berne on London	25.24
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163.87

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered May/June £9/2/6
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered May/June £19/5/0
Rapeseed, Toria. ton.—
Shipment Quoted May/June £22/5/0

LINSEED.

London, May 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers May/June £18/10/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Value June/July £18/10/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Quoted May/June £19/2/6
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Shipment Value May/June £16/7/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers May/Aug. 31/4 1/2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers Sept/Dec. 33/6

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 21.

S. S. "Varsova,", Capt. Woollatt from Basrch.

S. S. "Garbeta," Capt. Gill from Calcutta.

S. S. "Umvolsi" Captain Borneo from Durban.

DEPARTURE.

May 22.

S. S. "Badarpur," Capt. Wright, for Calcutta via Rangoon.

S. S. "Vav" Capt. Neilson for Bangkok.

S. S. "Tanfield," Capt. Pottinger for Colombo (for order).

S. S. "Sonnenfels," Capt. Eggert for Hamburg via Karachi.

LOADING.

May 21.

Steamer "Garbeta," for Karachi.

S. S. "Varsova":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Varsova," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Basrch with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "Garbeta":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Garbeta," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S. S. "Umvolosi":—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer "Umlovosi" arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. "Badarpur":—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer "Badarpur," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Vav":—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer "Vav," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Tanfield":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Tanfield" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Colombo (for order) with ballast.

S. S. "Sonnenfels":—The L. Edward Ld., steamer "Sonnenfels," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general and some bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.

BOMBAY, May 21.

S. S. "Circassia," from Liverpool; Agents: Grahams Trading and Co.

518 cases cottons; 295 bales cottons; 16 cases cotton and art silk piece goods; 127 bales cotton yarns; 287 cases cotton yarns; 16 bales cotton fent; 40 bags glue; 26 cases cotton with art silk; 40 cases glycerine; 161 cases cotton piecegoods; 107 bales cotton piece goods; 105 cases candles; 20 cases white shirting; 32 cases canned provisions; 10 bales woollen and cotton piece goods; 10 bags salt; 80 kegs soda crystals; 350 drums soda crystals; 450 drums caustic soda; 2,569 boxes soap; 19 bundles soap; 10 cases cotton goods; 20 bales traggon; 18 cases hams; 14 bales water proof wrapping paper; 8 cases; 5 bales oil cloth; 3,169 bundles G. C. sheets; 1,525 bundles G. P. Sheets; 40 drums paint; 220 bags rail kegs; 30 cases condensed milk; 14 bales cordage; 35 cases beer; 27 cases scrap glass; 10 cases window glass; 27 cases chocolate and confectionery; 40 drums zinc chloride; 25 bundles J. M. sheets; 3,500 bundles tin plates; 500 bundles black sheets; 174 bales paper; 49 bars cast steel; 53 bundles cast steel; 10 bales bleaching paste; 18 bales casing paper; 10 cases oil stores; 144 pcs. common earthenware; 10 cts. common earthenware; 15 bundles common earthenware; 34 bundles tallow; 28 cases screws; 39 trusses packing paper; 230 cases glazed tiles; 179 pieces earthenware paints; 75 pieces earthenware traps; 23 bales wrapping paper; 10 cases wrapping paper; 3,420 plate spelter; 650 bales cotton; 11 cases toilet soap; 25 cases umbrella furniture; 30 cases lead plates; 19 cases heads; 75 cases toilet soap; 11 cases brake work; 21 cases writing ink; 12 cases cycle frames and accessories; 10 cases card clothing; 129 cases asbestos cement tiles; 12 casks aniline colour; 18 bars iron; 25 cases shirtings; 10 cases hoes; 76 bundles motor tyre covers; 70 packs motor tyre covers; 107 bundles cycle rims; 17 cases paper tubes; 10 bags wool tops; 2,549 bundles steel baling hoops; 20 kegs mercine glaze powders; 12 drums stamping paste; 1 case stamping paste; 119 cases cigarettes; 221 cases lubricating oil; 129 barrels lubricating oil; 10 drums lubricating oil; 62 cases bobbins; 12 cases shuttles; 39 cases cycles; 16 cases door bolts; 12 pieces vices; 353 cases viscose art silk yarn; 100 bars spring steel; 25 packages boot protectors; 33 bundles tallow; 360 bundles steel hoops; 35 cases lubricating grease; 12 bundles leather washers. 50 bundles shovels.

EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, May 21.

S. S. "Dalgonia" for Dunkirk:—275 bales cotton Chachaty and Thackersey, Ld.; 52 bales cotton Vurdman Bros.; 448 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 500 cwt. poppy seed E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S. S. "Genova," for Genoa:—100 tons old iron scrap L. Ebrahimjee; 25 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha, Ld.; 82 cwt. gum olibanum Y. Mossabhoy.

S. S. "Trafford Hall," for Ghent:—175 bales cotton H. Nensey and Co.; 55 bales cotton B. Cursondas and Co.; 110 bales cotton F. F. Campbell and Co.

For Marseilles:—20 bales wool raw J. S. Shashua.

For Antwerp:—220 bales cotton F. F. Campbell and Co.; 210 cwt. gum ghatty N. Muljee; 420 cwt. gum arabic N. Muljee.

S. S. "Kondekerk," for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton M. M. Cotton Co., Ld.; 211 maunds stick lac L. Ebrahimjee; 3,000 cwt. ground nut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.; 2,000 cwt. ground nut oil cake S. Banister and Co.; 198 cwt. gum karaya N. Muljee and Co.

For Antwerp:—1,150 cwt. crushed bones S. Banister and Co.

S. S. "Kiffunezan Maru", for Kobe: 2,000 bales raw cotton Ozu Barin and Co.

PAY GOLF! TAKE LONG WALKS

MOVE ABOUT AS MUCH AS YOU CAN

That is the only way to keep fit without the help of a doctor.

Bata

GENUINE CREPE SOLE SHOES ARE STYLISH, DURABLE

and eminently suited for sports & outdoor

CHOCOLATE BROWN HIDE Rs. 11-15.

BLACK BOX HIDE Rs. 10-15.

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Post Box 106.
Carnac Road and Lohar Srreet - BOMBAY.

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co. 45, Esplanade, Bombay. 20, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
(Sole Agents for India)

Catalogue on Application!

THE WORLD'S COTTON SPINDLES.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION'S STATISTICS.

The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Manufactures' Association in the April issue of the "International Cotton Bulletin" publishes its usual table of the World's total spinning spindles for the last two half years.

000's omitted.

Countries.	Total estimated spindles Half-year ended		Mule spindles. Half-year ended		Ring spindles Half-y'r ended		Spinning Egyptian cotton Half-y'r ended		Spindles under erection. Half-y'r ended	
	Jan. 31. 1927.	July 31. 1926.	Jan. 31. 1927.	July 31. 1926.	Jan. 31. 1927.	July 31. 1926.	Jan. 31. 1927.	July 31. 1926.	Jan. 31. 1927.	July 31. 1926.
Europe:										
Great Britain	57,548	57,286	43,933	43,870	13,615	13,416	19,352	19,466	241	189
Germany	10,900	10,480	4,965	4,774	5,935	5,706	1,113	1,009	107	204
France	9,522	9,511	3,854	3,804	5,668	5,707	2,300	2,300	85	99
Russia	6,946	7,246	2,598	2,898	4,348	4,348	300	300	100	—
Italy	4,941	4,833	749	731	4,192	4,102	610	477	57	57
Czecho-Slovakia	3,590	3,568	1,752	1,755	1,838	1,813	460	427	17	12
Belgium	1,892	1,854	455	474	1,437	1,380	30	13	45	35
Spain	1,847	1,817	624	624	1,193	1,193	155	155	—	—
Switzerland	1,523	1,526	763	763	760	735	832	796	24	19
Poland	1,412	1,375	439	437	973	938	136	151	72	7
Australia	1,041	1,032	417	446	624	586	45	44	25	8
Holland	994	921	243	246	751	675	—	—	25	79
Sweden	614	571	123	97	491	474	3	9	11	9
Portugal	503	503	173	173	330	330	10	3	3	—
Finland	253	255	56	53	197	197	10	10	1	1
Denmark	96	94	6	8	90	86	—	—	—	—
Norway	61	53	15	14	46	39	—	—	—	—
Total	103,653	102,928	61,165	61,203	42,488	41,725	25,363	25,100	813	719
Asia:										
India	1,714	8,510	971	977	7,743	7,533	23	69	29	51
Japan	5,680	5,573	35	34	5,645	5,539	546	552	150	200
China	3,433	3,436	—	—	3,433	3,436	—	—	8	13
Total	17,827	17,519	1,006	1,011	16,821	16,508	569	621	187	261
America:										
U. S. A.	37,374	37,585	2,588	2,588	34,786	34,997	2,000	2,000	?	?
Canada	1,154	1,167	206	223	948	933	19	38	39	17
Mexico	834	830	5	5	829	825	—	—	—	8
Brazil	2,551	2,493	3	3	2,548	2,490	—	—	84	117
Total	41,913	42,075	2,802	2,819	39,111	39,256	2,019	2,038	123	142
Sundries	1,223	1,201	123	123	1,100	1,078	75	60	—	11
Grand total	164,616	163,723	65,096	65,156	99,520	98,567	28,027	27,879	1,123	1,186

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, May 21

Yesterday the London Silver market rose by 3/16d for forward and spot. China bought forward. Weak, America offered silver after price was fixed. Think prices have about reached top. New York silver closed at 56 3/4 cents. Shanghai Exchange opened at 2/6/ 2/8 but it improved to 2/7 in the later cables. To-day the market opened for Vaishakh at Rs. 59/3 and declined on long liquidation. The later delivery is keeping fairly steady. Owing to large stocks prices are checked from a further rise. The estimated stock in Bombay is about 4,000 Bars, while some further arrivals to the extent of 2,500 Bars are expected to arrive shortly at least before the last day of the present settlement. The closing prices remained irregular but steady as under:—

Silver Ready	59 3 0
Vaishakh	59 2 0
Jaishta	59 6 0

Double options premium.—

Jaishta	1 1 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, May 21.

The market is quiet with less enquiry:

Bar Gold Spot ..	21 8 6
Vaishakh ..	21 8 6
Jaishta ..	21 8 6
Sovereigns ready ..	13 10 0
Sovereigns forward	13 8 0
National Bank ..	21 12 0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 21

The Exchange has been weak to-day with sellers at 1/5 7/8. It is improbable that the Government would accept tenders at this rate. Hence further deflations of Currency are likely, which might prolong tight condition in the money market.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 31/3.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs 127 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 122 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 171 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 3/4.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 9/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland 25.24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.94.
London—Rome Liras 88.65.
London—Berlin Marks 20.48 1/2.
Tone of Exchange.—

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 21

3 months London discounts 3.29/32 per cent.
6 months London discounts 3.29/32 per cent.
Call Money 6 to 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 21

The Government Securities opened this morning with a quiet tone 3 1/2 per cent paper opening at Rs. 77/15 prices gradually hardened to Rs. 78/2 on covering of a big Bear account through brokers. At this improved level a local Bank sold and the market ruled quiet with a loss of half anna in the quotations. It seems there does not exist any important short interest open in the market while large lines of long contracts are held by weaker bulls which are floating in bundles. It would therefore be advisable to keep short, in case if there be any further appreciation in rates.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper, Rs. 78
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/3
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/14.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/19.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 195 Rs. 112/6.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/12.
Tone of market.—Steady.
Forward rates Delivery 15 June 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 78/1/6 1945-55 Rs. 108.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, May 21

The Linseed Market ruled rather quiet with a small business. There was improved enquiry for Wheat which ruled steady and closed as under:—

Linseed May	8 4 0
Linseed Sept.	8 10 6
Wheat May	7 14 9
Wheat Sept	8 1 0
Wheat white 70.30	7 11 0
Wheat white Delhi	7 13 3
Wheat white Sept.	8 0 3
Linseed bold brown	11 1 0
Rapeseed brown	11 1 0
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore	11 4 0
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore	12 3 0
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat	12 3 0
Gingellyseed bold white	17 4 0
Poppyseed white	17 12 0
Castorseed	10 4 0
Cottonseed	4 13 0
Groundnuts	12 14 0
Myrabollam Jubbulpore	23 0 0
Myrabollam Bhimdi	26 0 0
Mowraseed	7 11 0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab) May 19

Wheat Har	4 9 9
Wheat Bhadan	4 12 0
Wheat Asuj	4 14 0
Gram Jeth	3 12 6
Gram Har	3 14 0
Gram Asuj	4 1 6
Barley Jeth	3 6 6
Barley Asuj	3 10 6
Rapeseed Jeth	7 11 3
Rapeseeds Bhadan	8 4 0
Cottonseeds Jeth	4 0 6
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4 5 6

READY.

New Wheat	4 8 0 to 5 0 0
Gram	3 14 0 to 4 1 0
Barley	3 6 6
Rapeseeds	7 8 0 to 8 0 0
Cottonseeds	4 0 6
Market Arrival—	
Wheat	2,000 mds.
Gram	1,000 mds.
Barley	500 mds.
Rapeseeds	50 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 21.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled firm to-day by recording a rise of about 2d. per cwt. in Java Sugar prices in the prices ruling yesterday evening.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 15-15 per Cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 11 per F. B. H.
Shipment, June, Sh. 16-3 per F. B. H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept., Sh. 16-2 per F. B. H.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec., Sh. 16-5 per F. B. H.
Jamnagar C. I. F. Shipment June, Sh. 16-8 per F. B. H.
Jamnagar C. I. F. Shipment July-August-Sept., Sh. 16-7 per F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 16-4 per Cwt.
Tone:—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—

June, per cwt	16/4-1/2
July/Sept. per cwt	16/3
Oct/Dec. per cwt	16/4-1/2

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Bombay.—

July/Sept. per cwt	16/4.3/4

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Karachi.—

July/Sept. per cwt	16/5-1/2

MILL STORES.

Bombay, May 20.

	Rs. a. p.
Bandings—card rim—scroll	0 15 0
Banding—Tubular No, 2s.	1 7 6
Banding—Spindle 3 ply	1 1 6
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s.	1 8 0
Bobbins—Weft 6"	6 8 0
Bobbins—Blubbings	26 0 0
Bobbins—Rovings	20 0 0
Bobbins—Conical 5"	6 0 0
Bobbings—Ring-5"	6 0 0
Bobbins—Slub. Skwers	11 0 0
Bobbins—Rovings Skwers	9 8 0
Cloth Roller—16 oz. Kenion	8 4 0
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion	9 4 0
Elastic Healds	17 4 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-72 Kenion	3 14 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-66 Kenion	3 6 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill 66 Kenion	3 10 0
Fillets—Emery	0 2 6
Healds—15/40S.32 to 56s.	1 1 9
Fillets—Cylinder-Doffer	0 7 9
Healds—15.40-28s.	3 0 0
Healds-Wire	3 0 0
Pickers—No. 4	49 0 0
Picking Bands hairy	1 12 0
Reeds steel—32 to 56s.	0 2 6
Rope Kenion—1-1/2 & 1-3/4	1 10 0
Reeds steel—32 to 56s.	0 2 6
Reeds	0 2 6
Rope Lambeth	1 8 0

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th May, 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs.	3,36 00 000	
Capital Paid up	1,68 00 000	
Reserve Fund	1,00 00 000	
Deposits, debts due to Bank and Agents, Bills payable., etc.	14,34 82 000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,87 92 000	
	22,90 74 000	

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,40 93 000	
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,93 49 000	
Bills Discounted	1,58 02 000	
Bank Premises	55 82 000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,60 48 000	
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds. Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc	11,82 00 000	
	22,90 74 000	

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.—Opened 17 points Higher on Short covering. Decline 25 points on Heavy. Long Liquidation. Later improved 7 points. Futures closed 1 to 4 points lower—Spots Unchanged.

LOCAL.—Long liquidation weaken prices. Some rally on covering. Closed Steady.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Market high enough for the present, but advise buying on reactions. Unfavourable weather causing anxiety".

Messrs Drennan & Co. have received the following cable dated 20th Inst. (4-50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co:—

"Heavy seelling by longs to secure profit at the advance. Selling well taken. Market looks like advancing further. Think well of the mraket and would keep long."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 20th Inst. as under:—

General feeling is that the advance is too rapid, but offerings well taken."

Messr. Langley & Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 20th inst.

"Crop situation more serious. Speculation increasing."

"Advance met by considerable long liquidation on more favourable conditions Western Belt.—

Messrs Patel Bros. have received the following Cables to-day.

N. Y. July Highest 16.25 at the opening lowest 1600 (1-22 p.m.)

Liverpool 9-10 a.m. Light to moderate rain fall Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.—

Liverpool 11-55 a.m. We think well of taking profits at the advance, as we think that there will be a good opportunity of replacing later.

Liverpool 8.35 p.m: Short covering. Heavy long liquidation at the advance. Rains in the Central belt.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee's weekly report issued to-day states that in view of increasing unfavourable weather reports, the possibility of more damage by Boll-Weevil and the strengthening satististical position, make them to believe that the prices will be gradually moving much upwards with temporary reactions. They advise to buy on reactions.

AMERICANS.

On reports of further rains in the Central belt yesterday the New York futures market opened firm at a rise of 17 points, July option being quoted at 16.25 on short coming. At the advance there was heavy long liquidation which caused a drop of 25 points when July touched 16 cent level. Afterwards there was slight recovery of 7 points. The close was steady at decline of 1 to 4 points. Spot Cotton remained unchanged.—

Yesterday the Liverpool Cotton Market opened firm at a rise of 16 to 17 points. Prices improved further on heavy short covering. At the advance there was free offering by the bulls and the prices reacted The close was quiet at an advance of 14 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 18 points to 8.91d. per lb. Empire Cotton Contracts advanced 12 points and the Egyptian futures ruled strong and closed 40 to 43 points higher.—

Further rains are reported in the Central belt. Light to moderate rains have fallen in Arkunsas Louisiana and Mississippi—Continued wet weather in the Central belt along mississippi river, will have a materially adverse effect on the long staple Cotton. It is believed in many parts that planting will be impossible and estimates of the acreage which will be abandoned vary between 6 and 10 million acres. It remains to be seen whether framers will attempt to make good this loss of acreage in other parts remains to be seen. Seriousness of this situation has awakened the Cotton trade. Speculative operators have entered on the bull side of the market and are supported by short interests, who are caught on the bear side, are forced to cover at advancing prices. As mentioned yesterday we believe that speculative interest is fairly large and with the continuance of present unfavourable weather, it will grow still larger. This will subsequently prove to be a menace to the Lability of prices, but in the meantime the undertone is distinctly healthy and think purchases in easier markets will fluctuations are likely in the next few days and we cannot forcesee any decline except a downward reaction, which may come temporarily on account of profit taking.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a small decline in New York futures the local market opened to-day with Broach July-August delivery at Rs. 330-8 and prices declined to 328-8 on profit taking by local operators and Japanese firms. Later prices picked up recovery our short covering and the close at the Marwari bazar at 4 p.m. was steady as under:—

Broach A.-M.	327	325-8	327	325-8
Broach J.-A.	330-8	330-8	325-8	329-0
Broach A.-M. (1928)	332	332	330	330-8
Oomra May	310	310	308-8	308-8
Oomra July	312	313	311-8	311-8
Oomra D.-J.	314	314	313	313
Bengal May	299	300	299	300
Bengal D.-J.	282	283	282	283

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool report were weak at a decline of 4 points which helped a easy opening. There was little selling which caused slight weakness but prices full recovered on buying by commission houses and Japanese firm. The close was very steady as under:—

Broach A.-M.	324-8	325	324-8	325-0
Broach J.-A.	328-4	329-8	327-12	329-8
Broach A.-M. (1928)	328-12	381-0	328-12	331
Oomra May	309	309-8	310-8	312-8
Oomra July	311-4	312-8	310-8	312-8
Oomra D.-J.	313	314	312-8	314
Bengal May	299	299	299-8	299
Bengal D.-J.	281	281-4	280-12	281

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, May 21

Sampin closed quiet but steady this morning as under:—

May	209.90—.0.20
August	219.30—.0.10
November	223.90+.0.10

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 21

			Ready Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	305/7
"	Fine	"	300/3
"	F.G.	"	295/97
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	300/2
"	F.G	"	293/95
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	322/25
Nagpur		"	322/25
Yeotmal		"	317/20
Arvi		"	318/20
Amraoti		"	313/15
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	313/15
Mulkapur	"	"	310/12
Khandesh	"	"	308/10
Muthia	Fine	"	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	"	310/15
Purna	Average	"	305/7
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"	308/10
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	308/10
Burwah Sanavad			308/10
Broach	Fine M.G.	"	338/40+7 May
WesternsGoodHG			312/15 May June+11
Cambodia	Fine F G		378/80
Miraj/Sangli	F.G.	..	337/40
Compta	F.G.M.G.		345/48 May June+25
Dhollera			322/25 May June+6
Kadi/Vitamgam			327/30

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 21

200	Vardhman	Amalner	312
100	Do.	Bijapur	317
500	Toyo	Muthia	302/5
100	Do.	Rajkot	305
100	Do.	Jamnagar	309
100	Do.	Botad	305
100	I. Cotton	Mukteswar	312
100	Luis de Fuise	Khurj	308
100	M. Nathoo	Broach	338
100	Ozu Burien	Bamisa	316
100	D. M. Petit	Sajin	342

(Room Rates closed.)

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUCE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 21

Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		3,10,490	2,88,458
Central India	258	2,78,341	3,56,781
Barsi and Nagar	146	1,90,323	2,07,992
Hyderabad-Gaorani	97	66,964	72,723
Berar	180	5,52,923	4,65,577
Central Provinces		2,25,475	2,40,175
Total Oomras..	681	16,24,516	16,31,716
Dholera	1010	1,45,486	2,39,780
N.W. Provinces ..		55,172	1,27,880
Rajputana ..	77	48,076	97,746
Sind-Punjab ..		1,13,331	284,269
Broach	2,637	2,13,867	3,10,537
Coompta & Dharwar	1,243	86,422	88,277
Westerns-Northerns	106	39,007	59,708
Cocoanada ..		403	1,966
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	228	16,037	27,027
Persian		3,978	3,797
American.. ..		2,08,540	9,618
Egyptian and African	618	62,212	55,550
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	3,147	
Total	6,600	26,17,098	29,41,018

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 19th May.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterdays	This year	Last year.
Europe	4,187	2,85,290	4,61,225
Japan & China	2,921	12,43,209	14,93,113
Coast Ports ..	154	18,280	21,640
Up-country by Rail		94,766	69,617
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		11,499	25,486
Total	7262	16,53,544	20,71,081

STOCK EXCHANGE.

DULL, NARROW MARKET

Bombay, May 21

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened unchanged with Bombay Dyeing 942/8, Century 442/8, Crescent 228/12, Fazal 953/8, Pearl 622/8, Nagpur 537/8, Bombay Burmas 691/4, Hydros at 1081/4 Tata Iron Ordinary 64/4, Defferds 207/8.

There was not much professional business and operations were mostly confined among brokers and jobbers. Later prices developed a slight weakness and prices ruled easy by Re. 1/4 to 2/8. There was better enquiry for old Burma Shares which improved to Rs. 700 and finally closed at Rs. 696/4.

We quote.—

Fazal, 951/4, Dyeing 940, Pearl 618/12, Nagpur 535, Swadesh 451 1/4, Kohinoor 1190, Simplex 193/12, Swan 165, Tata Iron Ordinary at 63/12, and Defferds 206/4, Hydros closed at 1081/8.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	78	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	12
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1470	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	363	12
Union	5	0	3-15-	
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	25	8
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	25	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	201	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	175	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	607	8
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	2
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	47	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	105	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	8
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	87½	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sura Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	149	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	695	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	206	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	10
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	837	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	141	4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	66	12
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1082	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	565	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	550	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	197	8
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	780	
New East India	1,000	9	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	295	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	696	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	207	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	11
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	640	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	132	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	93	8
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	206	4
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	64	4
Thacker ..	50	.	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	8
New India ..	25	..	24	
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	2
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	425	
Apollo	50	..	7	8
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	355	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	940	
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	320	
Broach Fin. Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	443	12
Central India O.	100	15	535	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land			156	4
Mill	100	65	156	4
Crescent ..	100	4	227	8
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	290	
David	500	..	250	
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1- 2	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	302	8
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	150	0
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	26	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	951	4
Finlay	1,000	..	158	4
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	138	12
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	242	8
ndian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	390	
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	118	12
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor		500	1190	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6350	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	27	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	142	8
Madras United ..	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	100	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	342	8
Osmansbhai (100) ..	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	618	12
Poenix	100	10	432	
Premier..	100	..	12	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	70	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8850	
Simplex	100	..	143	12
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	33	12
Standard	500		1645	
Swadeshi	500		531	4
Swan	00	..	165	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	110	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2750	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng, ..	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad					425
Bombay Cotton					355
Bombay Dyeing	942 8	943 12	940	940	
Century ..	443 12	445	442 8	443 12	
Central India	537 8	537 8	535	535	
Colaba Land					256 4
Crescent ..	223 12	223 12	226 4	227 8	
Edward Sassoon					150
Fazulbhoy	953 12	953 12	951 4	951 4	
Finlays					157 8
Globe					42 8
Gokak					138 12
Indian Bleaching..					242 8
Indore Malwa					390
Kohinoor					1190
Madhowjee					142 8
Mathuradas					80
Meyer Sassoon					100
Mysore					132 8
New Great					342 8
Pearl ..	621 4	621 4	618 12	618 12	
Pabany					302 8
Phoenix					430
Simplex					193 12
Swadeshi					531 4
Swan Mills					165
Tata Mills					110
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.					78 2
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.					107 15

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, May 21

Recepits of various raw products into Bombay up to noon th e20th inst.

Wheat	15,934	cwts.
Linseed	21,287	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	355	,,
Gingellyseeds	567	,,
Poppyseed	1,777	,,
Groundnuts	3,434	,,
Castorseed	5,737	,,
Rice	4,335	,,
Myrabollams	4,255	,,
Cottonseeds	11,347	,,
Mowraseed	57	,,
Gram	1,936	,,
Joowar	1,505	,,
Barley	393	,,
Bajree	910	,,
Coal	1,301	tons.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

APPROXIMATE PRODUCTION IN APRIL

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total "approximate" production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of April 1927 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron ..	46,250
Steel Ingots ..	44,385
Finished Steel ..	31,700

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. S. A. Dange to be released. Arthur Road Jail, 7 a.m. Public meeting in honour of Mr. S. A. Dange. Congress House, 7 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RLY

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrival at and depart, from Colaba Station and Bori Bunder at the following hours daily. Standard time as given in all cases.

		Bombay (Colaba) Arrl.	Depart.
Bombay–Peshawar Mail		11.15	15.30
Gujarat Mail		7.25	20.45
Kathiawar Mail		8.35	21.05
Delhi Express	z	6.20	21.25
–Express		19.35x	7.25

xTerminates at Church Gate.

G I P RLY VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.		AAr.	Dep.
Nagpur Mail		07.00	15.00
Madras Mail	z	06.45	22.00
Peshawar and Lucknow. Express		08.45	21.00
Poona Mail		11.30	15.15
Poona Express		12.15	14.15
Calcutta Mail		15.15	19.15
Nagpur Express		16.00	22.30
Punjab Mail		16.50	12.45
Poona Express		19.45	07.45
Madras Express		21.15	07.15

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Mr. Yadunandan Prasad will deliver a public lecture on "What is Religion?" to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when Dr. V. S. Trilokeker will preside

WELCOME TO MR. DANGE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Central Khilafat Committee a Public Meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, in honour of Mr. S. A. Dange. Sjt. B. F. Bharucha, Maulana Shaukatali, Mr. Shnaib Qureshi, Messrs. B. G. Horniman, K. P. Khadilker, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Mr. K. N. Joglekar and Mr. Thingde will speak and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

BAND AT MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—

(1) March "Chimes of Joy" Ord Hume; (2) Fox-Trot "Yearning" Davis; (3) Suite "Ballot Egyptian" Luigini; (4) Selection "Princess Charming" Sirmay; (5) Song "I don't care what you used to be." Dubin; (6) Selection "A Country Girl" Monckton; (7) Intermezzo "That Night in Araby." Snyder; (8) Selection "To-night's the Night" Mibens.

IMPERIAL BABY WEEK CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Through the courtesy of the High Commissioner for India, the Imperial Baby Week Challenge Shield is now on view in his office in London at 42 Grosvenor Gardens, S. W. I. This Shield is being awarded by the National Baby Week Council for the best local Baby Week campaign held throughout the Empire, exclusive of the British Isles.

Already several entries and notifications of entries, have been received from India and Ceylon. The closing date for the Competition this year is June the 1st next.

We are realiably informed that Sri Avadhani Siromani Kasi Krishnamacharya, President, All-India Sanskrit Sahitya Mahasabha, will pay a visit to the Mahayog Asram, to-wards the end of this month, and will stay at the Asram as a distinguished visitor for over a fortnight.

FREE TEDDY CAMERA PICTURES COMPLETE IN 2 MINUTES WITH

No Films ! No Plates !! No Dark Room !!!

New American Discovery. Takes and **Finishes** complete pictures in 2 Minutes—all in **daylight**, direct on Cards, 3½" x 2"—even on **cloudy** days. **You** do this **all** yourself, the moment you receive the camera. Even a child can operate it. Pictures do not fade. Splendid results **guaranteed.** Complete Camera with 5 Cards, Tank, Developer, **guarantee** and simple directions—everything ready for immediate use. Cost Rs. 15 only. Extra cards As. 14 per packet of 5 cards or Rs 9 per dozen packets. Extra Developer Re. 1-2 per bottle. One bottle develops 30 cards. Suitable Photo Frames Re. 1 per dozen. Packing and Postage extra.

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Send your order with this advertisement cut and we will include 10 extra Cards, (2 Packets) FREE.

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DEVELOPMENT OF JUHU

LANDLORDS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES

A meeting of the landlords of Juhu, the popular suburb of Bombay, was held on Sunday morning in Mr. Naoroji Dumasia's bungalow. Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta was voted to the chair. Several questions affecting the landlords of Juhu were discussed and a Committee was appointed to formulate their grievances and to represent them to the authorities concerned and Mr. Joseph Baptista was requested to draft the memorial in that behalf.

DEVELOPMENT ON RIGHT LINES.

In the course of a long speech Mr. Mehta said they were all in favour of the development of Juhu, but it should be carried out on the right lines. The development should not aim at providing amenities for the week-end visitors at the cost of the residents of the place. Juhu had been more or less neglected so far by the authorities and whatever attention was paid was in the interests of the picnickers. The landowners paid the piper but the visitors called for the tune. The town-planning sought to be introduced was unsuited to the island and the residents' wishes were not consulted.

LIQUOR IN JUHU.

The speaker next referred to the grant of license for the sale of foreign liquor and said the residents of the place did not want it at all.

The restaurant thrived on the sale of foreign liquor. The speaker mentioned an instance when a sick person asked for aerated waters at the restaurant and was told: "This is not an Irani's shop"! The sale of liquor was responsible for attracting to the island more visitors than the traffic facilities of the place could cope with.

TENT TAX.

Mr. Mehta next referred to the levy of tax on tents pitched in private compounds and characterised it as an extraordinary and unjust levy. He also made a strong plea for the establishment of a single municipality for the whole island and a co-ordinated scheme of development in place of the present piecemeal method. They had such bitter experience of the Development Department that they were anxious not to have anything to do with it, but wanted to carry out the development through their municipality. For that purpose Government should help them either with a loan or subsidy or both.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

On the motion of Mr. Naoroji Dumasia a resolution was passed appointing a deputation to wait on Government to represent the development question. The next resolution moved by Mr. Gomes and seconded by Mr. Fernandes appointed certain gentlemen to wait on the Minister for Excise regarding the sale of foreign liquor on the island. The third resolution strongly protested against the levy of tax on tents, temporary sheds and garden huts. Speaking on the latter resolution Mr. Saklatwala said when the town planning scheme was undertaken Mr. Cowan, the then Collector, had told certain landowners that wherever the scheme was introduced the owners would get one hundred years' lease and such a condition was found in the lease given to the late Mr. J.N. Tata. At Chembur and other places the leases were for 990 years and he failed to see why they should be asked to accept a lease of 50 years only at Juhu.

The fourth resolution strongly protested against the notices of attachments issued by the Collector against the landowners and called upon the authorities to provide a protective sea wall as undertaken by them under the Santa Cruz town planning scheme No. 2 before calling upon landholders to pay their contributions.

At the instance of Mr. Dumasia it was also resolved to invite the Hon. Sir Ghulam Husein Hidayatallah to Juhu and place before him their views regarding the development of the place and the establishment of a municipality.

SUB INSPECTOR SHOOTS HIMSELF.

SEQUEL TO ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

MADRAS, May 21.

Disgruntled by the escape of a prisoner from the custody a police sub-inspector named Sriramulu Chetti is reported to have committed suicide by shooting himself on Thursday last at Markapur, Kurnool District. The deceased was one of the party of special police engaged in rounding up a gang of desperate hill tribes who were responsible for a series of grave crimes in the district. It appears the deceased arrested one of the gang, and while escorting him the prisoner escaped. He was rearrested in a neighbouring station, but the deceased was unaware of it, when he shot himself. The deceased was very young.—A. P.

The annual Raj Rageshwari procession in Calcutta passed of peacefully.—Free Press.

H. E. H. The Nizam will make an inspection tour in the Maharatwadi division of his dominion.—A. P.

HINDU-MUSLIM PACT.

GENERAL SUPPORT TO A I C C DECISION.

The *Hindu*:—The Bombay decision on the subject of inter-communal unity ought to commend itself not only to Congressmen, nor merely to Muslims, but to the country at large. The Muslims particularly have gained, if not exactly all that they wanted, at any rate practically everything that matters. The Delhi proposals insisted mainly on four things—provincial status for Sind and reforms for the Frontier Province, practical recognition of their numerical superiority in Bengal and the Punjab, a veto on legislation affecting religion, and the reservation of a third of the seats in the central legislature. They have gained directly all the first three things *in toto*, and the fourth indirectly and in substance. The far-seeing among them have already realised this fact and we hope the community at large will lose no time in ratifying it.

MOTIVE BEHIND IT.

The *Leader*:—We at any rate cannot subscribe to the Delhi proposition so easily as the members of the Congress Committee assembled at Bombay found themselves able to do. Just one question. What was the motive and purpose of the Delhi proposal regarding Sind except to have one more province with a Muslim majority? It is not to the Muslim majority that we object. We entirely agree with the view that if there can be many provinces with a Hindu majority there cannot be any valid objection to provinces in which the majority are Muslims. Our point in giving prominence to this is that the problem of the constitution of new province is a many-sided one and cannot be disposed of merely as if it were a question of having one more province with a Muslim majority.

A DISTINCT ADVANCE.

Forward:—The All-India Congress Committee by substantially accepting the proposal of the Moslem leaders of Delhi have certainly paved the way to better relation between Hindus and Moslems. The formation of Sindh into a separate province which formed part of the Moslem demand cannot by reasonably objected to. In fact, the Congress has already accepted the division of India into provinces on a linguistic basis. The formation of joint-electorates with reservation of seats on the population basis, wherever so desired, is certainly a distinct step in advance and is calculated to produce better understanding between all communities in course of time. The provinces, however, will be free to give a higher representation to any minority community than it may be entitled to on the population basis, if that can be arranged by mutual agreement. The representation in the Central Legislature will also be on the population basis. The scheme as a whole may not be an ideal arrangement, but it is certainly a distinct advance on the present system of representation.

PARTIAL SUPPORT.

The *Hindustan Times*:—So far as the question of joint electorates is concerned the Hindus are at one with the Musalmans. In accepting this principle both communities will have to make certain sacrifices, but while the interests of communities will be at a disadvantage, the interests of the country will obtain a paramount place in politics. With regard to the separation of Sindh we do not see eye to eye with the Working Committee. We do not for one moment deny that the present distribution of provinces is in many ways unnatural and defective. If a redistribution has to take place let it be throughout India, and on certain general principles. But we do not agree with Pandit Motilal Nehru that the Congress having accepted the principle of redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis, and this principle being applicable to Sindh, the separation of Sindh alone be undertaken because this concerns the question of Hindu Muslim unity.

A FAIR DEAL.

Justice:—The Country will welcome with feelings of unmixed relief the decision which the All-India Congress Committee arrived at unanimously regarding the acceptance of the proposals made by the Moslem leaders at Delhi last March. At the time when these proposals were put forward by Mr. Jinnah and his comrades, we expressed the opinion that they were fair terms offered to the Hindus and that they might well be accepted by them. It was unfortunate that some of the Hindu leaders and prominent Congressmen should have carried a crusade against the proposals and created an atmosphere hostile to the calm consideration of the proposals which were undoubtedly meant as an earnest token of the desire for unity and which were a great advance on the Lucknow pact.

A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

Swarajya:—The adoption by the All-India Congress Committee of the Working Committee's resolution on joint electorates, must rank as a notable achievement. It concedes all the main principles of the Delhi Muslim formula such as, for instance, reservation of seats for minorities if necessary, constitution of Sind into a separate province, and the extension of reforms to the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. But in several respects it effects an improvement on the Muslim offer both from the point of view of logical consistency and of inter-communal reciprocity. The Muslim formula singled out Sind alone for constitution into a separate province. The Congress resolution, while accepting the condition of separate provincial status for Sindh, links it to the general principle of linguistic autonomy, and provides for the application of the principle to other tracts where it holds good.

"THE DOUBLE HARM."

To the Editor of *The Chronicle*

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to an editorial paragraph in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 16th May, under the heading "The Double Harm". This paragraph refers to the Associated Press report of Mr. Jinnah's speech on the Government policy of selecting Indian candidates for Sandhurst. We have received the following explanation from our Lucknow Correspondent:—

"Mr. Jinnah's exact words were not quoted either in our summary o rin the "Indian Daily Telegraph" report. So far as I can recollect, what he actually said was this: 'After years of agitation and more particularly because of the Great War, ten vacancies were created in the Sandhurst for Indians. At this rate, it will take centuries to get the Indian Army officered by Indians. And then even in regard to those ten vacancies, let us see how far it is seriously meant to get them filled up by Indians. The entire system of selection is so vicious and rotten that the candidates selected are those very likely to prove unsuccessful". I extremely regret the addition of the words, —Indian Government—in the report."

This amplified version of the speech, you will see, puts the position in a different light. Of course, no verbatim report of the speech is available.—Yours etc.

K. C. ROY.

Associated Press,
Simla, May 19.

UNIQUE MARRIAGE IN TRIVANDRUM

TRIVANDRUM, May 21.

A marriage of a unique kind takes place to-day at the ashran of Srinarayana Guruswami, the spiritual leader of Tiyyas, the contracting parties being Mr. Karunakaran, Professor of Economics in the Lucknow University and Miss Yarmackt of Berlin, a German girl. A Nambudiri Brahmin will officiate at the ceremony which will be according to the most orthodox Hindu rites.—A. P.

MR. S. A DANGE

TO BE RELEASED TO-DAY FROM ARTHUR JAIL

Mr. S. A. Dange who was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment in the "Cawnpore Conspiracy Case" is to be released this morning from the Arthur Road Jail, Chinchpokli at 7 a.m. He will be greeted there by his friends and admirers as also by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee of which he is an ex-member.

Mr. Dange is well-known to the Bombay public. He is a native of Nasik, where he finished his early education. He studied at the Wilson College, where he easily earned the reputation of being a brilliant student and an attractive speaker. While reading for B.A. Mr. Dange and some other students of the Wilson College came in conflict with the College authorities on the question of compulsory teaching of the Bible Later came the Non-co-operation Movement in which he wholeheartedly joined. His activities in the Bombay Congress Committee and for the working-class of Bombay had just begun, when he was arrested. He wrote "Gandhi V. Lenin". When arrested, he was conducting an English weekly called "Socialist" for more than a year.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

SOCIAL GATHERING

A social gathering of journalists was held on Sunday morning in the rooms of the Club of the Journalists' Association, Alice Building, Hornby Road. Informal discussion, in which many of those present participated, took place regarding the development of the Club. Members of the Executive Committee undertook to give effect to the suggestions made at the meeting. After s pending two pleasant hours and partaking of refreshments the gathering dispersed.

MESSRS, J. THOMAS & CO.

WEEKLY GUNNY REPORT.

Calcutta, May 18.

Heavy Goods.—Business has been of a general character again this week: Some sales of Sacks for the Season are recorded, and speculators' interest in Hy. Cees for forward positions revived, and a small rise in rates occured. Towards the close the market quietened owing to lack of business.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for May at Rs. 32/0/0, for July at Rs. 32/8/0; B. Twills for May at Rs. 45/0/0 to Rs. 44/8/0 to Rs. 45/4/0 to Rs. 44/12/0, for May/June at Rs. 44/12/0 to Rs. 44/8/0 to Rs. 45/4/0 to Rs. 45/0/0. for May/July at Rs. 44/8/0; Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) lbs. for May/June at Rs. 54/0/ to Rs. 53/8/0; Liverpool Twills for June at Rs. 51/0/0; Liverpool Twills (41 1/2x24 hd.) for July at Rs. 52/0/0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for August/October at Rs. 59/8/0, for November at Rs. 57/0/0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2 1/2 lbs. for May/June at Rs. 54/0/0 to Rs. 53/8/0; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for May and May/June at Rs. 107/0/0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for May at Rs. 44/8/0 to Rs. 45/0/0 to Rs. 44/12/0, for May/June at Rs. 44/12/0 to Rs. 44/8/0 to Rs. 45/4/0 to Rs. 45/0/0; Liverpool Twills for June at Rs. 51/0/0; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for July at Rs. 2/4/0; Woolpacks (11 1/4 lbs.) for May at Rs. 2/5/6, for May/June at Rs. 2/6/0, for June at Rs. 2/5/6 to Rs. 2/6/0, for June/July at Rs. 2/6/0, for August September at Rs. 2/5/0.

For the Colonies.—Gunsacks for July at Rs. 47/0/0; for July/August at Rs. 47/4/0 to Rs. 47/8/0, for July/September at Rs. 47/8/0 to Rs. 47/4/0, for August/September at Rs. 47/8/0, for October/March at Rs. 45//8/0, A. Twills (48") for June at Rs. 54/4/0 basis: Woolpacks for May at Rs. 2/5/6, for May/June at Rs. 2/6/0, for June at Rs. 2/5/6 to Rs. 2/6/0, for June/July at Rs. 2/6/0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Light Cees for June at Rs. 41/8/0; Hy. Cees (2" green) for Ready at Rs. 45/0/0, for 15th July at Rs. 45/8/0 striped basis; Hy. Cees for October/December at Rs. 45/8/0, for January/March at Rs. 45/0/0 to Rs. 45/4/0, for January/June and April/June at Rs. 45/0/0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for May at Rs. 44/8/0 to Rs. 45/0/0 to Rs. 44/12/0, for May/June at Rs. 44/12/0 to Rs. 44/8/0 to Rs. 45/4/0 to Rs. 45/0/0; for October/December at Rs. 45/8/0, for October/March at Rs. 44/8/0, for November/March at Rs. 45/0/0, for January/June at Rs. 45/0/0; Liverpool Twills for June, July/September, July/November and October/December at Rs. 51/0/0, for October/January at Rs. 50/8/0.

Hessians.—A fair interest was taken in the ready and near positions early in the week, and rates advanced a little. As the market steadied, speculators showed renewed interest forward, and mills sold 9's and 11's up to June next year. After the week-end, owing to a complete lack of orders from America, the market was quiet and rates were quoted easier.

9 Porters for Ready and May at Rs. 15/3/0 to Rs. 15/9/0 to Rs. 15/5/0 to Rs. 15/6/0, for June at Rs. 14/14/0 to Rs. 15/5/0 to Rs. 15/1/0 to Rs. 15/3/0, for July/September at Rs. 14/11/0 to Rs. 15/2/0 to Rs. 14/14/0, for October/December at Rs. 14/6/0 to Rs. 14/12/0 to Rs. 14/10/0, for October/March at Rs. 14/10/0, for October/March at Rs. 14/10/0 for January/March at Rs. 14/8/0, for January/June and April/June at Rs. 14/4/0.

40"—9 ozs. for May at Rs. 16/4/0 basis.

36"—9 ozs.—40" for Ready and May at Rs. 16/2/0 to 16/8/0 basis.

Hessian Bags 54"x27" hd. ex. 40"—8 ozs. for May and May/July at Rs. 32/0/0.

English Bran Bags (18 ozs.) for May at Rs. 35/0/0.

11 Porters for Ready and May at Rs. 19/3/0 to Rs. 19/10/0 to Rs. 19/6/0, for June at Rs. 19/0/0 to Rs. 19/8/0 to Rs. 19/2/0, for July/September at Rs. 18/14/0 to Rs. 19/5/0 to Rs. 18/14/0 to Rs. 19/0/0, for October/December at Rs. 18/6/0 to Rs. 18/12/0 to Rs. 18/10/0, for January/March at Rs. 18/4/0 to Rs. 18/8/0 to Rs. 18/6/0, for January/June at Rs. 18/4/0.

36"—12 ozs.—40" for May at Rs. 22/0/0 basis.

Wheat Bags (12 ozs.) for 20th May at Rs. 23/8/0, for May at Rs. 23/4/0.

OILS AND OILSEEDS

Hull, May 4.

Markets have been much more active in the past few days, and a better feeling prevails all round. Linseed oil has been in increased demand from consumers and is again dearer on the week, current value being £32. 10s. per ton, naked, spot and May delivery, with forward positions at a slight premium. Cotton oils are steady, and crude is in good request, crude Egyptian now quoting £35, 10s. and technical refined £37. 5s. Palm kernel oil is steadier at £37 10s., but demand is poor. Soya oil is unchanged at £34, and groundnut and rape oils each £44.

In the oilseed section linseed is quieter after a considerable business don ein plate at advaneing rates, current values being around £15. 12s. 6d. for seed on passage, while up to £16 has been paid for July-August shipment. Shipments from Argentine continue at a high level, and the quantity (Plate and Indian) on passage to Europe is still in excess of 200,000 tons. The balance remaining for shipment to the end of December is about 70,000 tons less than actually shipped in the same period last year. Cotton seed is firm and somewhat dearer black Egyptian being held for £9 7s. 6d. on spot and £9. 10s. May loading.

DAVIS CUP

INDIANS GOING STRONG.

BALAS OUTCLASSED.

LONDON, May 21.

Zagre.—In Davis Cup, Prasada beat Dungyersky 6|2, 7|5, 6|2. A. H. Fyzee beat Balas 6|4, 6|2, 6|1. The matches were witnessed by a large crowd. The weather was ideal. Dungyersky gave an excellent display, until he was hit in the face by the ball, and was completely put off the game which, however, did not appear to be good enough to beat Prasad. Balas was entirely outclassed.

In to-morrow's doubles, Balas and Dungyersky oppose Fyzee and Prasad. Fyzee also opposes Popovie in an exhibition game which Yugo-Slavians have organised for a Kala in the evening to-morrow at the officers easion in honour of Indians visit.—Reuter's Special.

TILDEN BEATEN.

LONDON, May 21.

Paris.—In Mens Doubles on Davis Cup lines Brugnon and Borotra beat Tilden and Hunter 4|6, 6|2, 6|2.—Reuter's Special.

RAIN DISTURBS MATCH.

LONDON, May 21.

At Harrogate, in Davis Cup Gregory (Britain) beat Worm (Denmark) 6|8, 6|4, 10|8, 6|4. The decisive match between Higgs and Ulrich was postponed till to-morrow owing to rain.—Reuter's Special.

S. AFRICA TO MEET GERMANY.

LONDON, May 21.

Berne.—South Africa beat Switzerland in the Davis Cup by three matches to nil and earned the right to meet Germany in the third round.—Reuter's Special.

POLAND BEATEN BY BELGIUM.

LONDON, May 21.

Brussels.—Belgium beat Poland and similarly earned the right to meet Czecho-Slovakia in the third round.—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

RAIN INTERFERES WITH GAME

LONDON, May 21.

The following are the closing scores in County Cricket matches which began to-day:

Surrey v. Essex at Oval:—Essex 162, 13 for one. .....

Lancashire v. Hampshire at Liverpool:—Hampshire 153. (Kennedy 66). Lancashire 57 for loss of no wickets.

Yorkshire v. Warwickshire at Hull:—Yorks 212. (Oldroyd 67). Warwick 21 for loss of no wicket.

Leicestershire v. Gloucestershire at Leicester: Leicester 189 for seven. (Shipman 64).

Derbyshire v. Glamorgan at Chesterfield:—Derby 403 for nine. (Worthington 98, Hutchinson 110).

Nottinghamshire v. Kent at Nottingham:—Nots 204 (Barratt 50. Wright 5 for 52). Kent 143 for six.

Northamptonshire v. Worcestershire at Northampton:—Worcester 86 for two.

Sussex v. Somerset at Brighton:—Sussex 237 for four, (Bowley 62, Cook 55).

Middlesex v. Nealand at Lords:—Both teams were presented to H. M. the King during the shower. New Zealand 234. (Durston 4 for 42). Middlesex 11 for one.

Rain interfered with majority of the matches.—Reuter's Special.

OTLEY BOWLING CLUB RAIDED

SECRETARY CHARGED UNDER GAMING ACT.

LONDON, May 21.

Yorkshire police raided to-day Otley Bowling Club from which Derby Sweep under designation "Otley Derby Mutual Subscription Fund" is being run and seized two sacksful of letters which arrived this morning by mail and account books, Britton, the Club's Secretary, was arrested and charged under the Gaming Act and was remanded on bail of 200 sterling. It was mentioned in the course of the proceedings that about £0,000 sterling were in the bank, and it is estimated that 10,000 sterling were in the morning mail.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1927

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA.

It is a thousand pities that controversy should continue to rage over the propriety of the resolutions of the Congress Working Committee which should really be congratulated on clearing the air of many doubts and suspicions. Mr. Prakasam, evidently smarting under the President's ruling against his resolution, has entered the lists with great gusto and denounced the Working Committee's resolution as 'ultra vires': But it is instructive to see that while many people of no influence or stake in the country and a variety of mischief-mongers, who prattle about Non-co-operation but are none too anxious to promote any practical schemes in that direction, have hastened to support the idle pleas of Messrs. Prakasam and Company, no less than three distinguished leaders of the country have conclusively proved how the Working Committee was completely justified and fully authorised to adopt some urgent resolutions after the meeting of the A. I. C. C. Maulana Mahomed Ali categorically stated, in the very face of the disgruntled fire-eaters, that the resolution of the Working Committee exonerating the Madras Swarajists was not "ultra vires." The President of the Congress has, in view of the much advertised campaign of calumny and vituperation stated his case more fully. As he has authoritatively pointed out "the Working Committee was entitled to issue instructions" regarding the interpretation of clause (a) of the Gauhati Congress resolution, but that "it is quite open to the A. I. C. C. to put a different interpretation" on it. He has also shown how in view of the general instructions, their special application in the case of Madras was rendered imperative. And he has finally pointed out how "written explanations from those representing the majority of the Madras party will be taken and submitted to the A. I. C. C. at its next meeting along with the opinion of the Working Committee." Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, the General Secretary of the Congress, has even more forcefully brought out the same point of view. Regarding the Madras question he has very ably exploded the contention of the opposite party that "the Working Committee as a body is deprived of its elementary right of recording its own opinion of matters in which every member of the Congress is entitled to express an opinion." And as regards the more general instructions, Mr. Iyengar points out how "the Working Committee is bound by express directions of the Cawnpore Congress, the A. I. C. C. and the Gauhati Congress to issue instructions from time to time to the party." These arguments should suffice to open the eyes of the ignorant and the unwary. Those, of course, who have eyes, but purposely see not, will pursue the tricks of their trade. It is indeed true that there are none so blind as those who will not see.

But we think it our duty to warn all nationalists who have the courage, enthusiasm, and burning desire to win freedom for this country that the methods indulged in by a section of our politicians and their apologists and evil counsellors in the Press are the most unsuitable at the present time. The need of the hour is to be thoroughly conscious of the realities of the situation, to win back lost ground, to remove the differences amongst various nationalist groups instead of fomenting them, in order again to march on to the goal of freedom in the same spirit of unity which marked the hey-day of Non-co-operation. Let us busy ourselves with preparing again to bring back that atmosphere. To-day, however, instead of listening to Gandhiji's advice we have misguided zealots who with their lip-service to Non-co-operation work serious injury to the country. Let us eradicate from our midst this disease of playing to the gallery with which those who know fnuly what the consequences of their steps will be, are now affected. Let us see that the atmosphere of "violent disobedience" is replaced by that state of non-violence and charity and toleration towards others which is the secret of communal concord, and we shall again be fit under Mahatmaji's guidance for a nation-wide campaign of Non-co-operation. To bring them to that stage, nationalists will do well not to listen to foolish voices which talk of "treachery" but to follow Mahatmaji's advice to give more power to the Congress President's elbow and co-operate with him in his arduous task of making the Congress organisation again a vital and powerful national force.

That the "Indian National Herald" and Mr. Horniman are rendering an incalculable injury to the vital interests of the country with their new "stunt" of setting Congressman against Congressmen will be readily admitted by every patriotic Indian who realises that the supreme need of the moment is a united national endeavour against the bureaucracy. The "Herald" having accused the Working Committee of "a slim manoeuvre," Mr. Horniman in his speech at Dadar on Saturday went further and declared that "the immediate task before the country" was "to pull down the small oligarchy that was ruling the Congress." Who are those whom Mr. Horniman wishes to pull down? They are leaders like the distinguished President of the Congres, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Ansari, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, to mention only a few, who have had the rare courage to face the facts and arrive at a decision which is both patriotic and statesmanlike. Why are they to be pulled down? Because they have placed the interests of the country in the first place and have dared to differ from Messrs. Horniman, Prakasam, Sambamurti and Co., who, evidently would like to be our dictators in the Congress. And what is the royal road to Swaraj which our neo-Messiahs are going to show us? "Let us take up even only one form of active Non-co-operation such as non-payment of taxes and work up the country for it," so says Mr. Horniman. Mr. Horniman evidently seems to imagine that the leaders of the Congress are not alive to the fact that India will not get Swaraj except through some form of direct action. But if Mr. Horniman had spent his time since his return to India in studying the conditions in the country he would have realised that these leaders have no desire to indulge in threats which they are not in a position to carry out. He is very fond of referring to the mandate of the Gauhati Congress. If he had cared to examine the resolutions of that Congress, he would have seen that not one of them contains any reference to civil disobedience. The omission was deliberate. Unless Mr. Horniman knows more about Satyagraha and of the preparedness of the country for it than Mahatma Gandhi and all the veteran leaders of the Congress, he would not flout the mandate of Gauhati Congress by constantly paying lip-service to Civil Disobedience. The greatest prophet of Satyagraha of modern times has more than once declared his view that the present is not the atmosphere even for preparations for Civil Disobedience and the leaders of the country have endorsed his views. They all realise that "the immsdiate task before the country" is to restore unity between Hindus and Muslims and between Nationalists of both the communities and that until this is done, it would be suicidal to embark on any programme of direct action. And because they have been devoting themselves whole-heartedly to the task of restoring this unity, they are to be pulled down and are to give place to men who though they prate of non-payment of taxes know not the A B C of Civil Disobedience because they ignore the vital fact that no programme of direct action can be carried out successfully without the fullest co-operation of the Muslims and that the only method of securing such co-operation is shown by the Working Committee.

THE WAY OUT.

The courageous and frank statement of Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri in regard to the vexed question of music before mosques in his interview with the "Indian Daily Mail" should prove a beacon of hope to all those who are determined to find a way out of the present atmosphere of mutual distrust and suspicion which is the principal obstacle to the restoration of cordial relations between Hindus and Muslims. Those relations become strained because the mass mind of both communities, thanks to the selfish and mischievous activity of a number of self-styled leaders, looks upon the playing of music before mosques, in the one case, and the slaughter of cows, in the other, as matters of prestige. To that section of orthodox Hindu opinion which regards the playing of music on public streets as a religious necessity for the Hindus, Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri has given an answer which should induce it to abandon the contention, considering the high juristic attainments and the enlightened outlook of the man who gives it. He reminds Hindus, who insist on this right of playing music before mosques, that such music is "not an essential part of religious worship." "Music," he observes, "is, of course, indispensable, being an essential portion of the religious worship when the idol is in the temple, but when it is carried in procession it is not necessary." Sir Kumaraswami Sastri wishes Hindus, therefore, not to make "sentimental grievances" of such "trifling and unessential" matters. The Muslims, also, we urge, with all the earnestness we can command, should not insist on the right of cow-slaughter as a matter of prestige. In fact, in both these cases, that of playing music and slaughtering cows, the less we talk of "civil rights" the better. Everybody has a "civil right" to do anything which does not become a public nuisance, but the vital point in regard to these two vexed questions is that they do disturb the minds of the masses in each community and, therefore, the best thing for them is to learn to tolerate the feelings of one another and desist from acting in such a manner as will cause pain and resentment to either. The slaughter of cows is nowhere enjoined in the Quran. The injunction is only as regards sacrifice. To a number of Muslims the sacrifice of the cow is convenient because it is more economical for them to have the cow slaughtered than other animals. But why should not Muslims in India learn a lesson in toleration from His Majesty the King of Afganistan who has prohibited the slaughter of cows in his territories in deference to the feeling of his Hindu subjects? If only the Hindus will, in deference to Muslim sentiment, desist from playing music before mosques, and the Muslims desist from cow slaughter from similar motives of regard for Hindu sentiment, one potent cause of mischief and of bad blood between the communities will disappear. We urge leaders of both communities to prevail upon the masses with whom they have undoubtedly much influence to accept this method of seeking a way out of the present tension instead of each community trying to establish on every possible occasion and at every place what it regards as its legitimate rights. The former appears to us to be the only method which can accomplish the desired object.

CITY'S ARCHITECTURE.

Problems of municipal supervision and administration have obviously grown with the rapid growth and extensions in and outside the city. Municipal affairs and management now call for a radical change in outlook and treatment. Dr. Viegas' recent resolution in regard to the abolition of the post of the Trust Architect has, as will be seen from the views published elsewhere, drawn public attention to what the architects are entitled to regard as a legitimate grievance. The architect ought to be the first to be consulted on all matters which affect the building activities, large and small, in the city. He is, in fact, consulted the last. The result is writ large in the nightmare structures which multiply miseries, discomfort and disease for thousands of the city's neglected humanity. It is not as if not a thing is being spent for the improvement of the city. It is not that the building activities in the city remain unregulated by some kind of rules and regulations. All these things exist. But they have not justified their existence. The Bombay Municipality has now undertaken the direction of the Improvement Trust. And, yet the two function separately each with its own set of rules and regulations and its own variety of inspection and supervision. Is that expected to lead towards efficiency and economy? Why is the ratepayer asked to sanction the wastage involved in such overlapping agencies? Has not the time arrived when they should be controlled by a common policy and common set of rules and regulations? Considerations both of economy and efficiency should make this obvious. And it is here that the services of the architect are, as Mr. Ditchburn points out, indispensable for co-ordinating their work. Mr. Batley, very rightly, expresses the truth with greater force. If the post of the Trust Architect is abolished, much of the labour of the last fifteen years will be "lost just as it was at last being brought to fruition." Mr. Bharucha has shown how the unrelated control of the departments, now working more or less in isolation, naturally leads to avoidable delay. Mr. Bhedwar has also clearly pointed out that the "city cannot prosper without the guidance of a fully qualified and expert architect." These are the views of men who are entitled to be heard. And, it is to be hoped that the Improvement Committee, before they decide the question placed before them by Dr. Viegas, will give them serious attention. The Bombay Architectural Association should in the meantime lose not a moment. They must act immediately. Dr. Viegas' resolution is a direct negation of the rights they ought to safeguard. It should be a strong and determined defiance from them, if the implications in Dr. Viegas' resolution are to be effectively refuted. The Association or at least those of its members who are conscious of their position and responsibility ought not to permit others to regard it as a mere school debating society. They have to assert, protect and win their rights as architects. If the old-fashioned citizen or his equally old-fashioned representative in the Municipality refuses to move with the times it is the Architect's duty to point out the essential needs of a civilized modern city.

CITY'S ARCHITECTURE

DR. VIEGAS' RESOLUTION--A NASTY SHOCK

LEADING ARCHITECTS INTERVIEWED.

Some of the leading architects in the city interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" have expressed their strong disapproval of the resolution recently moved by Dr. Viegas in regard to the abolition of the post of the Trust Architect. These were the questions addressed to them:—

Have you read the resolution in regard to the Trust Architect recently moved by Dr. Viegas?

2. Do you think that the Municipal Architectural Department is as efficient as it should be? Or, put it the other way. Do you think there is scope and need for radical reform in the Department? I want your opinion as an architect, of course.

3. Don't you think the time has arrived when both the Municipal Architectural Department and the Improvement Trust should be under the guidance of a capable and duly qualified architect?

Do you know if there have been, in fact, applications for the post from such architects?

4. Is it true that the Municipal building byelaws do not now differ in any essential respect from the Trust regulations?

5. Is it true, as Dr. Viegas suggests, that the Trust Architect "simply sees that the elevations are suitable to the locality and certain minor Trust regulations are observed? If it is, do you think that the Department or the Municipal body responsible for every building activity in the city should be permitted to regard the task so lightly?

6. Are the existing building byelaws satisfactory?

7. Do you think that the architect has been, by the Municipality, given the recognition legitimately due to him?

8. Do you think the services and the guidance of the architects are necessary and essential for the proper maintenance, improvement and extension of the building activities in the city?

9. Do you think the post of the Trust Architect should be abolished?

10. I am told that the B.A.A., intends to move in the matter of the municipal building byelaws. Will the Association also take up the question of a duly qualified architect at the head of the Municipal Architectural Department and Improvement Trust? Do you think it should?

The following are the replies from the architects:—

MR. BHEDWAR,S REPLIES.

Mr. S. K. Bhedwar F.R.I.B.A., B. A., L.C.E., replied to the question as follows:—

1. Yes.
3. Yes.
4. The Trust regulations while covering Municipal Bye-laws include many additional regulations, aesthetic as well as sanitary, which are of great public utility.
5. No.
6. No. The present building bye-laws are not quite satisfactory from an architect's point of view
7. No.
8. In its present state of development the city can not prosper without the guidance of a fully qualified and expert architect.
9. The Trust Architect's post should not be abolished, but care should be taken as mentioned above to enlist the services of a well qualified expert.
10. The B.A.A. should certainly consider the question of having a well qualified architet at the head of the Architectural department of the Improvement Trust.

MR. D. W. DITCHBURN F. R. I. B. A.

Mr. D. W. Dilchburn said:—I have read the resolution recently moved by Dr. Viegas in regard to the abolition of the Trust Architect's Dept.

Such a resolution if carried would be exceedingly detrimental to the City of Bombay and the profession particularly if it has been brought forward in order to reduce expenditure.

There is a mistaken idea in the minds of many In India that an architect far from being a necessity is an expensive luxury and the sooner such erroneous ideas are banished from the minds of those in sympathy with such ideas the better, for the only effect the spreading of such views will have will be the retarding of progress in Indian Art and Architecture.

An architect is equally essential to a progressive community as a doctor or lawyer and just as a good legal case is sometimes thrown away by inattention to detail and a complete grasp of the situation, so many a structure which might have been an architectural product is in the end a hideous and meaningless mass.

Any town aspiring towards development must encourage their architects on every occasion no matter how small the work may be and not try to stifle the legitimate aspirations towards the beautifying of every structure. For this purpose and having regard to the fact that there are architects practising in Bombay who have had little artistic training, it is very essential that a certain amount of control be exercised by Public Bodies such as the Improvement Trust. Such control however should become less essential in the future as the standard of architectural learning and the facilities of acquiring artistic taste in design improves.

The Municipal Architect only deals with Municipal buildings and is not concerned with the architectural effect of buildings providing the plans and sections conform to Municipal sizes, regulations, etc. The

(Continued on page 10).

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

(BY DAVID, S. ERULKAR.)

V.

Reductions in rates on the part of the railways to attract traffic from some of the major ports to the all rail route have been drastic of late particularly with the advent of the first successful Indian Shipping Co. and wherever it is found necessary to destroy the possibility of any competition on the part of the steamer companies, these reductions are not confined to any particular commodities of importance but extend to all descriptions of goods thus showing that the railways want to compete with steamers for all kinds of goods.

There is for instance traffic in grain and seeds from Orissa to the Malabar ports and there have been recently very considerable reductions in railway rates from the area comprising the Balasore, Cuttack and Puri Districts to Calicut, Cochin etc. Formerly the railway rates for rice from Cuttack to Calicut, Tellicherry, Ernakulam, Badagara varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-0-4 per maund but of late the rates have been reduced to Rs. 1|2|9 per maund or the railway rates have been lowered by 40 per cent. Again the rate for rice from Calcutta to Bombay for 1,200 miles has been reduced to Rs. 0|12|6 per maund via. Nagpur, when the rate was already low at Rs. 1-0-6 per maund. Then the rate for betel nuts from Calcutta to via Waltair has been fixed by the railways at Rs. 1|3|0 per maund, whereas at the ordinary rates which apply at all non-competitive points, the charge would be Rs. 1|12|0 per maund. For Bran and Flour from Shalimar (Calcutta) to Madras the railway's exceptional reduced rate is As. 15|4 or 62 per cent. lower than the ordinary rates of Rs. 1|10|10 (special scale rate) and similar reduction is also noticed in the rate for bran and flour from Calcutta (Shalimer) to Cocanada, between which points the rate is As. 10|6 per maund against the schedule rate of Rs. 1|0|4 per maund. By itself the schedule rate for bran and flour is low, owing to its price quality and bulk of the traffic, but in the case of traffic to Madras, Cocanada and such other places on the coast the railways want the factor of sea competition completely eliminated and with this view they have brought down the already low freight by 35 per cent. For gunnies the rate from Calcutta (Shalimar, Banria and Fort Gloster) to Bombay is Rs. 1|2|10 per maund against the ordinary rate of Rs. 2|7|2 and Rs. 2|11|7 and Rs. 2|11|4 respectively that is the reduction is more than 60 per cent. Similarly the reduction for Cocanada in flour is about 65 per cent. viz. from Rs. 1|8 to As. 10|6 per maund.

A TALE OF ENCROACHMENTS.

The position for the coasting steamers at Calcutta has been greatly aggravated since the railway competition started in 1923-24 and drastic reductions have come into force in the rail rates from time to time. As a result of this state of affairs coasting steamers at Calcutta do not find sufficient cargo even after a long detention of three weeks or more.

The extent to which the railways have usurped the coasting cargo by means of drastic reductions in rates will be judged from the following figures, shewing the traffic carried by the Railways from Calcutta to via Waltair during the official year 1924-25 when the reduced rates were in full operation as compared with the pre-

(Continued on page 9).

Notes of the Day.

The Contrast.

President Patel who is now studying Parliamentary methods and manners in Europe was asked what he thought of the ways of the House of Commons. Comparing it with the Indian Legislative Assembly, Mr. Patel remarked "ours is a quieter House". So it certainly is, but we suppose there are M. L. A.s who look with envy upon the freedom the M. P.s enjoy of expressing themselves with a bluntness of style unknown in India. Mr. Jack Jones, for example, though asked by the Speaker to leave the House after a "scene" manages to put in some very effective parting shots. On the occasion of the second reading of the Trade Unions Bill, which Sir Douglas Hogg "explained" on behalf of the Baldwin Government, Mr. Jack Jones' interruptions became so continuous that he was asked to withdraw. While doing so he told the Speaker "all he wanted to say." He informed him that Sir Douglas Hogg "is a Minister of the Crown, but a liar from the top of his head to the soles of his feet." The Speaker now wanted Mr. Jack Jones to leave the House immediately. "Yes, I am going" said Mr. Jones, but as he left he was heard to say "Dirty lot of dogs. It is a Hogg Bill and he is well named."

Sooner or Later.

How great minds think alike is shown by certain references in the despatch of Sir Hugh Clifford, the Governor of Ceylon, on constitutional reforms in that Island, of which at the request of the Ceylon National Congress he allowed certain extracts to be published. Sir Hugh Clifford was Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's choice as Governor of Ceylon and his bent of mind is towards the granting of further reforms but the published extracts indicate what a fight he had to put up before he could persuade the Colonial Secretary to appoint a Commission of Enquiry into the matter. He found that as great minds amongst the Indian bureaucracy always desire to proceed slowly on the path of reform, in Ceylon too the official tendency was to watch carefully the working of the "reforms" already granted and Ceylon officialdom had the Duke of Devonshire, the Colonial Secretary in 1923, on its side as he had laid down a very convenient policy for it in his despatch on constitutional reforms in Ceylon. "In the interests of stability" he wrote "no further reforms should be considered for the next five years". It is this view which Sir Hugh Clifford contests in his own despatch. He points out how "his Majesty's Government have entertained the intention of conceding to Ceylonese politicians sooner or later some form of self-government" and urges that the concession should come sooner rather than later.

On Wrong Lines.

We are afraid the Government of India have proceeded on a thoroughly wrong line of policy in providing the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri with a European official as his Secretary in South Africa. Mr. Sastri's appointment as Agent gave satisfaction both in this country and in South Africa because it was the choice of the right man for the right place, the selection of a distinguished Indian of international repute to represent his country in a portion of the British Empire where its prestige was at a low ebb. The work expected of the Secretary to the Agent will, we presume, be such that an Indian alone will be able to get through it to the satisfaction of the people whose interests the Agent is sent out to safeguard. An Indian official will be better able to win over their confidence and establish immediate contact with them than a European. And apart from the practical aspect of the question it is humiliating for India to find that a non-Indian should represent her in appointments of this type.

Excellent Suggestion.

Subjects of Indian States have now evidently realised the urgent need of organisation for the effective ventilation of their grievances and the idea of holding political Conferences is gaining ground in the Kathiawar and Southern Mahratta States. Miraj is having a Conference, Janjira already had a successful one and Bhavnagar is to hold the Kathiawar Political Conference next month. One of the resolutions passed at the Janjira Conference deserves to be taken up in other States too as its practical value is very great. At Janjira there is a Landholders' Association, but it exists at present only as an ornamental body. As in the case of the Durbars which District Magistrates love to hold in British India, only a select number of invited persons are called to deliberate on formal topics in this body. The Janjira Conference held that the Landholders' Association should be given a representative character, so that as a thoroughly democratic body it could ventilate the peoples' grievances. Rajkot has a regular Representative Assembly of the type the Janjira people want. This Rajkot experiment has succeeded well and Janjira which already has the nucleus of an Association desires to find it develop on democratic lines.

ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS

TRADE AGREEMENT TO END?

DAILY MAIL'S" FORECAST.

CALCUTTA, May 22.

A special cable to "The Statesman" says the "Daily Mail" (London) features the assertion of its political correspondent that the Cabinet regards a complete rupture of relations between Britain and Moscow inevitable.

Best informed circles state Government's Note next week will inform the Bolsheviks that the Trade Agreement is ended and the diplomatic relation severed:—Free Press.

FORMULA REGARDING INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

ADOPTED BY ECONOMIC CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

LONDON, May 21.

Geneva.—The Committee of International Economic Conference after long discussion adopted the formula concerning industrial agreements which merely expresses the opinion that participation of all States present, irrespective of their economic system, is regarded as a happy augury for the future co-operation of all nations. The Russians previously threatened to leave Geneva, if their formula to the effect that the Conference should recommend collaboration with the Soviet Government on the basis of the latter's system of foreign trade was not accepted. The Plenary Conference subsequently adopted the respective committee's reports on commerce, industry, and agriculture unanimously, the Russians alone consistently opposing amid some laughter.—Reuter's Special Service.

SIR MILES LAMPSON IN SHANGHAI

RUGBY, May 21.

Commenting on the visit of Sir Miles Lampson to Shanghai, the "Times" expresses the view that Bolshevist influence will linger on for a time and will continue to complicate affairs in China. With the now obvious decline of the Bolshevist factor, however, a more nearly typical Chinese situation is again arising on the Yangtse.

"It is the unknown possibilities of this situation that Sir Miles Lampson now has

STRIVE FOR UNITY.

NECESSITY FOR SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

MADRAS, May 21.

An open air public meeting was held at Tilak Ghat this evening under the presidency of Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayengar. Speeches were made explaining the decisions of the A.I.C.C. and exhorting the people to strive for communal and political unity. The chairman stressed the necessity of framing a Swaraj constitution as proposed by the A. I. C. C. and repudiated the suggestion that it was mooted in view of the forthcoming statutory commission.—A. P.

to investigate. Whether it contains any elements that may prove susceptible to the recently declared principles of British policy in China, it is hard to say. These principles stand. There is no question of modifying them. The search for a Chinese authority in association with whom they may be successfully applied in practice is difficult and demands great patience. But search for a friendly and reasonable China will be maintained in spite of all bitter disappointments that have been experienced during the last few months on the Yangtse."—B. O. W.

RECEPTION TO MR. MACDONALD

RUGBY, May 21.

A cordial party reception awaits Mr. Ramsay Macdonald on his return from America where, owing to illness, his sojourn was extended. The delegates of the Labour Party will travel with him from Southampton to London on Tuesday and will escort him direct to the House of Commons where it is expected he will at once participate in the Committee Stage debate on the Trade Unions Bill.—B. O. W.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON T. U. BILL.

RUGBY, May 21.

The Attorney General, Sir Douglas Hogg, who is the Minister in charge of the Trade Unions Bill referred in a speech last night to the labour challenge, when the bill in its original form was published that if they were returned to power they would repeal its provisions. He said that a general election could be looked for in about two years' time but by then he believed the Trade Unionist would have discovered that the Bill did not prohibit strikes and did not cripple the actions of their trade unions, but strengthened them by protecting them from being used for revolutionary ends.—B. O. W.

A RECORD FLIGHT

AN AVIATION FEAT

GREAT RECEPTION AT PARIS

LONDON, May 22.

Lindbergh landed at Le Bourget aerodrome at 10.22 official time. Lindbergh's flight of about 3,500 miles has broken the world's non-stop record and also all Atlantic records.. Incidentally he has won the Ortlig Prize of 25,000 dollars. His navigation which is an example of magnificent courage and determination has not demonstrated any technical advance on aviation however beyond the fact that machines are able to carry more fuel than in 1919 when only other crossing of the North Atlantic was made by Alcock Brown. The Paris troops were actually obliged to charge the crowd at Le Bourget to save Lindbergh from overzealous attentions.—Reuter.

LANDED AT PARIS

LONDON, May 21.

Lindbergh landed at Paris at 10-21 this evening.

EARLIER MESSAGES.

Enquiries made at Valentia wireless station fail to confirm the reported presence of Lindbergh, but other reports state that he passed over Kerry in Cork.

Hitherto there have been no confirmed reports of Lindbergh's exact position. According to a New York message, the airman passed over Bayeux, while reports reaching London state that he had flown over Coast of Cornwall, South Devon.—Reuter.

MONOPLANE PASSED OVER CHERBOURG.

LONDON, May 21.

Paris.—The monoplane believed to be of Lindbergh passed over Cherbourg at 8|30 this evening.

Lindbergh's monoplane was last reported to have flown over Ouistreham on a direct line for Havre and Paris.—Reuter.

GREAT RECEPTION

LONDON, May 22.

Paris.—The machine landed gracefully. The crowd immediately surged round it knocking down policemen and sentries in its eagerness to welcome the lone Atlantic flier. Lindberg was lifted from the machine and carried shoulder high. His face was drawn and wan, but he waited for twenty minutes amid the cheering multitude and tried to smile and wave arms in acknowledgment.—Reuter.

UNPRECEDENTED PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM

LONDON, May 22.

New York.—There has not been such public enthusiasm since the Armistice as has been occasioned by Lindbergh's flight. News of it echoed from mouth to mouth along Broadway where theatre-going crowds danced and sang with unbounded joy amid the deafening roar of whistles and horns while bushels of shredded paper were tossed from skyscrapers and flags fluttered from countless windows.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S CONGRATULATIONS

LONDON, May 22.

Washington.—President Coolidge has sent a message to Lindbergh rejoicing at his brilliant flight and stating that the first non-stop flight of the lone aviator across the Atlantic crowns the record of American aviation. The message concludes with an expression of admiration for Nungesser and Coli and lays stress on the continued American anxiety regarding them.—Reuter.

SWEDESH CONGRATULATIONS

LONDON, May 22.

Stockholm.—The Parliamentary leaders have jointly telegraphed to Lindbergh congratulating the descendant of the Swedish parents on his brilliant success.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

LONDON, May 22.

Friends have persuaded Sir A. Chamberlain to postpone indefinitely the flight of the monoplane "Columbia" (not biplane). Bertaud has been dropped as pilot following the judge's cancelling injunction against Levine. Bertaud's successor has been chosen but his name has not been revealed.—Reuter.

Cairo.—The R. A. F. flight has landed at Heliopolis aerodrome after eleven thousand mile scheduled flight from Cairo to Cape and back which was carried out without a hitch.—Reuter.

BENGALI YOUTH ARRESTED

SIX-CHAMBERED REVOLVER AGAIN!

SENSATION IN MIRBAHAR GHAT

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Sensation ran high at Mirbahar Ghat this morning, when a Bengali youth, whose name has not been disclosed, was arrested by the C. I. D. with a six-chambered revolver and a leather bag, containing several catridges.

The incident took the large crowd of spectators that had gathered to witness the immersion ceremony in connexion with the Raj Rajeshwari Pujah.

The Bengali youth, dressed simply in dhoti, was seen loitering on the Mirbahar Ghat in the company of a Punjabi youth.

The C. I. D. officers posted at the Ghat getting suspicious of their mevement followed them about.

When he was accosted, the Bengali youth failed to give any satisfactory reply. Immediately the police officers closed round him, and a search revealed that the youth had a six-chambered loaded revolver.

The Punjabi compaion gave the police the slip but was soon arrested after a chase in which everybody on the Ghat joined.—Free Press.

FRATRICIDAL WAR MUST CEASE.

PLEA FOR BETTER COMMUNAL UNDERSTANDING

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Presiding over the Annual General Meeting of the Marwari Association, Rai Badridas Goenka Bahadur dealt with various matters affecting the community.

Referring to the communal tension, he emphasised the time had come when "this fratricidal war must be put an end to, and the two communities must cooperate in common work for the salvation of the country. The appeal to the Hindus is that we should not forget our traditional virtue of toleration, but at the same time, we should organise ourselves and resist with all our might any encroachment on our religion and our rights."

INDIAN VIEWPOINT JUSTIFIED.

Turning to the ratio question, the Rai Bahadur said subsequent events have justiled the Indian standpoint that 16d. pence exchange was better for the country. To fulfil their statutory obligation for maintaining the exchange, the Government have adopted a vigorous policy of deflation as the artificial rupee can only be maintained by making money dear. The Rai Bahadur went on: "A Bill to enact another vital recommendation of the Currency Commission, namely the establishment of a Reserve Bank for co-ordinating credit and currency in the country is passing through the Committee stage. We welcome the project so essential for the modern economic organisation, but we have not been able to see eye to eye with the authors of the Bill as regards capital, constitution and the nature of the business of the proposed bank.—Free Press.

PROTECTION OF DESTITUTES IN C. P.

HON. MR. TAMBE TO INTRODUCE CHILDREN BILL

NAGPUR, May 21.

The Hon. Mr. Tambe will introduce the Central Provines Children Bill, 1927, during the next session of the C. P. Legislative Council.

The bill provides for the protection of children and young persons who are destitute. Penalties are imposed on those who encourage children and young persons in wrong doing or who ill-treat them in any way. Special schools are provided where primary education and vocational training can be given to fit the young persons to earn their own living by honest work. Rules are made for the organisation and management of these schools. The provision is also made for the setting up of special courts for the investigation and trial of offences by children and young persons.—A. P.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAH

THREE MORE ARRESTS

NAGPUR, May 22.

Three men belonging to the so-called "Republican Army" named Nizamuddin, Surjuprasad and Hiralal were arrested this evening under section 353 I. P. C. for obstructing a public servant in the performance of his public duties. All the three accused refused to give bail and are in the police custody. The arrests were in connection with the alleged resistance offered by them at the Sitalbadi meeting on 19th May when the police wanted to seize arms from some women who were carrying arms without license.—A. P.

TOWARDS A "BETTER AHMEDABAD."

CITY WALL DEMOLITION SCHEME.

MR. VALLABHBHAI'S EXPLANATION

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 21.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel President of the Ahmedebad Municipality has issued the following statement to the press:—"Since the declaration of its intention by the present municipality to prepare the city wall improvement scheme under section 9 (1) of the Town Planning Act, a certain amount of agitation has been started. The genesis of the city wall improvement scheme goes back to the year 1912-13, when a sanitary Committee with Col. Jackson, Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad as chairman resolved that the time had come when the city wall should be demolished, because it did not serve any useful purpose and from the sanitary point of view, it was very objectionable. The Committee suggested that some portion of the city wall proper and some gateways should be left as interesting and historical relics of a past age.

NO NEED FOR WALLS.

"In July 1914, the Government of Bombay appointed a special committee consisting of among others, the Commissioner, N. D., the Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay and two members of the then committee of Management for considering the question of the feasibility of some scheme for the demolition of the city wall with a view to future town planning and improvement of the city. The Government were clearly of opinion that the need for which the walls were originally erected did no longer exist, and the removal thereof, would not entail any serious loss to archaelogical interests of Ahmedabad. On the other hand the Government were advised that the health and convenience of the city would greatly benefit, if these walls were entirely removed, leaving some portions and old picturesque gateways. This special committee met in October of 1914, and came to the conclusion that the walls should be demolished with a view to (1) giving ready access between the city and the suburbs (2) allowing more air and light to the part of city coterminus with the walls and (3) giving better traffic facilities to the city by the construction of a wider circular road round it.

OFFICIAL SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

On this, the Government of Bombay ordered a cadestral survey by Mr. Mirams, consulting surveyor to Government, of the area likely to be affected. Mr. Mirams made a thorough survey and submitted his valuable report in January 1919 called the Ahmedabad City Wall Improvement Scheme. The Government of Bombay published Mr. Miran's report and invited the Ahmedabad Municipality to express its views on the scheme generally. The sanitary Committee of the Ahmedabad Municipality consisting of five members, one of whom was a Mahomedan gentlemen, expressed its general agreement with the outlines of the scheme, and the Municipality in its general meeting held in December 1919, resolved that the resolution of the sanitary Committee be adopted with some modifications indicated by the board. It may be noted here, that this was a unanimous resolution, and all the five leading Mahomedan members who were present voted for the scheme. In 1922, the Municipality was superseded and a Committee of Management appointed. This Committee of Management in their resolution No. 328 of August 1928 declared their intention to make the town planning scheme for the area much larger in extent than that covered by the original scheme of 1919. It may be noted that all the Mahomedan members solidly voted for the scheme. The scheme of the committee of management before being adopted by the present board has been materially altered and modified of course, in consultation with Mr. Miram with a view to meet as far as possible all reasonable objections and points of view. It now covers only an area of 250 acres which is absolutely necessary for the purpose, instead of 700 acres contemplated by the scheme of the committee of management.

HISTROY OF THE SCHEME.

Such is the authentic history about the scheme. As will be seen, the scheme is conceived in order to lay the possible foundation for a modern and better Ahmedabad. It has passed at various stages through the close scrutiny of reputed experts, responsible Government officers and leading citizens, including among others the late Sir Chinubhai. There is nothing in the scheme which is likely to wound or violate the feelings of any class of people because at it is, it provides for the retention of the main parts of the walls and all important gateways. On the contrary, it is calculated to advance the supreme interests of the health and general improvement of city."

I trust, however, that this statement as well as other statements of detailed explanation which are issued from time to time, will remove most of the misapprehensions and misgivings from the minds of the people and that all attempts to excite communal feelings will ultimately fail.

ENTRY INTO TRANSVAAL

MORE HARDSHIPS

INCIDENTS FROM GANDHIJI'S LIFE

AHMEDABAD, May 22.

In the latest instalment of his autobiography, published in to-day's issue of the "Nava Jivan," Gandhiji narrates his painful struggle after his entry into Transvaal against the malpractices of the new department declared to have been specially created to look after the interests of Indians there. He says, "The officials of the new department were puzzled by my entry into Transvaal. They thought that I must have crept in taking advantage of some former acquaintances without the necessary permit, and if it were so, they could arrest and imprison me. They even thought of it and wired to Durban to make sure of it, but when they were informed that I had the necessary permit they were helpless. But they were not to be disheartened by this defeat. They could at least succeed in keeping me away from Mr. Chamberlain.

SEARCHING INQUIRIES.

Proceeding further, Gandhiji describes his meeting with the head of the new department.

"Leading members of the Indian community had to visit these officials very frequently. Once the late Mr. Tayab Haji Khan Mahomed had gone on such a visit. The head of the new department made some searching inquiries about me finally asked Tayab Seth to take me before him."

"Tayab Seth, I, and others accordingly went there. We were not offered chairs. Addressing me the saheb said, 'What business has brought you here in Transvaal?' "

"I have come at their invitation to advise and help my countrymen", I replied.

"But don't you know that you have no right to come here? You could have got the permit only through misatke. You cannot be called a settler of the Province. You shall have to return. You cannot see Mr. Chamberlain. Our department has been specially constituted to look after the interests of Indians. Now go."

"After this I had to leave. I was not allowed to reply. Others were detained. They were threatened and advised to send me away from Transvaal. They all returned dejected. Thus we had to face a new situation, entirely unexpected.—Free Press.

RIVAL OF INDIAN STEEL

EFFECT OF DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES

CALCUTTA, May 22.

In a statement on the question of the differential duties on British and non-British steel, Mr. Anandji Haridas, President of the Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association says:

"The imposition of differential duties on British and non-British steel under the Steel Protection Act passed this year has had practically no effect on the volume of business done by the Bazar merchants in Continental steel.

Steel rolled in England into finished sections from billets and blooms imported from the Continent is for the purpose of Customs classification in India considered as "British" steel and liable to the lower rate duty payable on British material under the Steel Protection Act. The reason why this kind of British steel has not been able to enter into competition with the Continental steel in our markets, though liable to a lower rate of duty as compared with the latter, is that when billets of a particular strength and specification are required, their price on the Continent is sometimes higher than the price of finished steel. Even in the case of billets not conforming to any particular specification, the cost of transportation from Continental works to British works and from British works to India as well as the cost of turning billets into sections in England would make it impossible for non-standard steel rolled in England out of billets imported from the continent to enter India as "British" steel and thus take advantage of lower duty on British steel for competing with Indian steel on the same level as Continental steel. The fall of nearly £1 per ton that has taken place in the price of Continental steel since the Tariff Board framed their Report seems to justify the differential scale of duty whereby, the duty can be enhanced on Continental steel alone and thus prices kept up in India at a level which would enable Indian steel to be manufactured at a profit. If the level of steel prices in India could be pushed up to the level of British c.i.f. prices plus the customs duty, Indian steel industry would be in an extremely flourishing condition. Even with the higher duty Continental steel continues to be a formidable rival of Indian steel.—Free Press.

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION.

SIR C. V. KUMARASWAMI SASTRI'S VIEWS.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE

Sir Kumaraswami Sastri, Judge of the Madras High Court left for England on Saturday last on a holiday trip. Interviewed by a representative of the "Indian Daily Mail," Sir Kumaraswami said that the root cause of the Hindu-Muslim tension lay in the religious bigotry of the two communities. He thought that much of the trouble was due to the leaders who did not appear to be better than their followers in the degree of religious fanaticism displayed in matters affecting the vital interests of the country. By way of a remedy he suggested that the Muslim community should take to education in a greater measure. They were at present far behind the other communities. He found a more or less similar bigotry among the Hindus as well. For instance, he failed to understand why Hindus should insist on playing music before mosques. "Music is not an essential part of Hindu worship outside the temples; why then should they insist on their rights" he asked. He thought it was high time that Hindus refrained from what struck him as a "foolish insistence on their rights."

The Mahomedans must change their fanatical outlook; they must cease to believe that religious fanaticism was the only Road to heaven.

He referred in passing to the Catholics and Protestant problem in England and elsewhere and particularly in Canada, where for centuries these two communities had been living in amity and peace despite the divergence of their religious beliefs and practices. The secret of this friendly relation was that they put their country above their religion. Here in India mass education appeared to be the only solution for the communal squabbles. No amount of political speeches would do.

Sir Kumaraswamy remarked how curious it was that the leaders who by their speeches provoked religious fanaticism in the masses were themselves not religious. It all struck him as sheer "camouflage and cant" these leaders who were none too religious themselves, working their followers up to a pitch of frenzy and fury, themselves keeping safe and snug in the background. "Mass education" repeated Sir Kumaraswamy Sastri "was the only solution for welding together the warring elements in the two communities."

DISENFRANCHISEMENT AS A CURE FOR COMMUNAL EVILS.

Sir Kumaraswamy Sastri pooh poohed Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's "panacea" for the communal ills, namely disenfranchising the citizens of areas where communal troubles occur, as being an impracticable remedy. Besides, he thought it was like "using a nasmyth hammer to kill a fly."

He described the communal electoral system as the greatest political blunder inevitably leading to communal tension. He fervently hoped this system would be set at nought when the time came for revision of the Reforms.

Regarding music before mosques he declared that Hindus should stop it if only because it was not an essential part of religious worship. Music was of course indispensable being an essential portion of the religious worship when the idol was in the temple but when it was carried in procession music was not necessary. Hindus he thought must not make sentimental grievances sof such trivial unessential matters and to emphasise music before mosques, was he thought the most idoitic thing they could possibly do and hence he would sound a note of warning to Hindu orthodox leaders who, in his opinion, were not promoting the best interests of their country.

HINDU RELIGION

SHANKARACHARYA ORDERS NEW CONSTITUTION

POONA, May 21.

His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti has appointed representative committees to draft a new smriti and a constitution of the Hindu religion.

HINDU MAHA SABHA.

MOVEMENT NOT ANTI-NATIONAL.

AHMEDABAD, May 21.

Dr. Moonje, President of the Hindu Mahasabha who has arrived here in the course of his Gujarat tour addressing a public meeting of Hindus to-night in Premabhai Hall said that the Hindu Mahasabha movement was not antinational. It prepared Hindus to fight with Mahomedans and other communities for Swaraj. Malabar, Kohat, etc., had showed that Hindus were not prepared for Swaraj. Those who could not protect their life and properly against lathis could not wrest Swaraj from those who were armed with deadly machines. Mahomedans deserved to be thanked for having opened the eyes of the Hindus to their weakness.—A. P.

IMPLEMENTING THE INDIAN AGREEMENT

TEXT OF THE INDIAN RELIEF BILL.

WIDER DEFINITION OF DOMICILE.

The following are the important sections of the Bill "to amend the law relating to Asiatics" introduced by the Minister of the Interior in the Union Government of South Africa:

Section five of the principal Act as amended by section three of the Indians' Relief Act, 1914, is hereby further amended—

(a) by the addition at the end of paragraph (e) of the words "provided that such person, if born outside the Union, enters or is brought into the Union within three years from the date of his birth";

(b) by the addition at the end of paragraph (g) of the words "and provided further that no child who is not accompanied by its mother shall be admitted unless its mother is already resident in the Union or is deceased, or the Minister in any special case authorises the admission of such child."

DOMICILE CERTIFICATE.

Section ten of the principal Act is hereby amended by the addition at the end thereof of the following new subsection (2), the existing section becoming sub-section (1):

(2) Any such prohibited immigrant shall be dealt with in terms of section nineteen. If he is in possession of a registration certificate or a certificate of domicile, or any other document authorizing him to enter, reside or remain in the Union, or any province, it shall be competent for any board to which he may appeal, if it is proved to the board that such certificate or other document was obtained by fraudulent representations made by him or on his behalf, to order that such certificate or other document be cancelled and that he be dealt with in terms of this Act: Provided that if he does not appeal to a board, the principal immigration officer concerned shall cancel such certificate or other document."

Section thirteen of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion from sub-sections (3) and (5) of the word "Minister" and the substitution therefor of the words "immigration officer."

Section fourteen of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of the word "Minister" and the substitution therefor of the words "immigration officer."

Section nineteen of the principal Act is hereby amended by the addition of the following new sub-sections:

(3) Any person who—

(a) illegally enters the Union; or

(b) being a person deemed by the Minister in terms of paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of section four to be unsuited either individually or as a member of a class of persons, illegally enters any province and fails to appear before or to notify an immigration officer of such entry within eight days shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

(4) If any person who was not born or is not domiciled in the Union—

(a) fails to declare on the prescribed form that he is suffering from tuberculosis; or

(b) is not reported on arrival by the master or surgeon of the ship which conveyed him to the Union to be suffering from tuberculosis; and

(c) is found, within six months from the date of his landing at any port in the Union, to be suffering from tuberculosis.

the master, owner or agent of such ship shall be responsible for his removal from the Union without expense to the Government, and shall be liable for the cost of his maintenance in the Union and for such other expenditure incurred by the Government in respect of such person, to an amount to be fixed by an immigration officer, in all not exceeding £100 to be paid on demand of the said officer.

Section twenty-two of the principal Act is hereby amended by the insertion of the word "or" at the end of paragraph (c) and by the addition of the following new paragraph after paragraph (c):

(d) for any offence under section twenty.

WHAT IS "DOMICILE."

Section thirty of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of the definition of the term "domicile," and the substitution therefor of the following definition.

"domicile" shall mean the place in which a person has his present permanent home or present permanent residence, or to which he returns as his present permanent abode, and not for a mere special or temporary purpose; and a person shall not be deemed to have a domicile within the Union or any province (as the case may be) for the purposes of this Act unless he has lawfully resided therein for a continuous period of three years, otherwise than under terms of conditional or temporary residence permitted by this Act or any other law, or as a person under detention in prison, gaol, reformatory or mental hospital, and a person shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have lost his domicile within the Union if he absents himself from the Union and does not re-enter the Union within three years from the date of departure therefrom, whether or not he is in possession of a registration certificate or a certificate of domicile or any other document issued under any prior law permitting his entrance to or residence in or recognising his domicile in the Union or any province thereof: Provided that in cases where a person proceeds abroad for a special or temporary purpose the Minister may authorise the issue of a certificate of identity under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section twenty-five allowing the person concerned to return to and resume his residence in the province named within the period specified in such certificate or any extension thereof, not exceeding ten years in all. Domicile in the Union shall be lost by any woman whose marriage has been dissolved during her absence from the Union.

CHAPTER II.

11. Section six of the Indians' Relief Act, 1914, is hereby deleted and the following substituted therefor:

FREE PASSAGE TO INDIANS.

"6. (1) The Minister may in his discretion cause to be provided out of moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purpose of financial assistance and a free passage from any place in the Union to any place outside the Union for any adult Indian (other than an Indian who is or may become entitled under Law No. 25, of 1891, Natal, or any amendment thereof, to a free passage to India) in respect of himself and his family (if any), provided that such Indian makes a written request on the form prescribed by regulation for such financial assistance and free passage and agrees in writing to the following conditions:

(a) Such Indian shall, if married, be accompanied by his family (if any) upon departure from the Union:

(b) such Indian shall furnish to an officer designated by the Minister such means of identification as may be prescribed by regulation of himself and each member of his family:

(c) such Indian and his family (if any) shall not re-enter the Union within one year from date of departure from the Union, but may re-enter the Province of the Union in which he is domiciled after the expiry of one year from the date of departure, but not later than the date of expiry of three years from date of departure from the Union. Provided that

DEATH OR MARRIAGE.

(i) all moneys paid in terms of this section to or on behalf of sech Indian in respect of himself and his family (if any) are repaid in full to an agent of the Union Government duly appointed thereto, before departure from the country to which such Indian emigrated, and proof of such payment in such form as may be prescribed is produced on arrival at a Union port;

(ii) such Indian and his family (if any) excluding any member thereof who may have died in the interim and excluding any daughter who, since the date of departure from the Union, has married a person not entitled to enter or to remain in the Union, shall re-enter the Union simultaneously. Proof of any such death or marriage to the satisfaction of the Minister must be produced. In cases of unforeseen hardship the Minister may in his discretion exempt the Indian or any member of the family from reentering the Union. In such cases, or in the event of the death of the Indian or a member of the family, the repayment in respect of the person concerned as provided in sub-paragraph (?) of this paragraph may be remitted;

(d) unless such Indian accompanied by his family (if any) or in the event of the death of such Indian, his family reenters the Union as prescribed in paragraph (c) of this sub-section, he and all the members of his family (if any) shall be deemed to have voluntarily and finally abandoned all rights possessed by him or them to enter or reside in any part of the Union, together with all rights incidental to his or their domicile therein, and the fact that re-entry did not take place within the time specified in paragraph (c) of this sub-section shall be conclusive evidence of such abandonment.

(2) For the purposes of this section—

"adult Indian" shall mean an Indian of either sex of sixteen years of age or over and an Indian woman who is or has been married;

"family" shall include the wife of an emigrant Indian and all children of any emigrant Indian who were not adult Indians at the date of departure from the Union;

"date of departure from the Union" shall mean the date of departure from a port;

"port" shall have the same meaning as defined in section thirty of the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913 (Act No. 22 of 1913).

CHAPTER III.

SURRENDER OF ASIATIC REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE.

A registration certificate issued under the provisions of the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, 1907, of the Transvaal (Act No. 2 of 1907), or the Asiatics Registration Amendment Act, 1908, of the Transvaal (Act No. 36 of 1908), may by an instrument in writing be surrendered by the holder to the Registrar of Asiatics, and such surrender shall be conclusive evidence that such holder has abandoned any right of or incidental to entry, residence or domicile in the Transvaal Province.

If an Asiatic who has failed to make application for registration in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) of section five of the Asiatics Registration Amendment Act, 1908, of the Transvaal, satisfies the Minister that such failure was due to some good and sufficient cause, the Minister may, in his discretion, authorise the Registrar to receive an application for registration from such Asiatic, and the application shall be dealt with in all respects as if it had been made in accordance with the provisions of the said section and all the provisions of Act No. 36 of 1908, of the Transvaal, as amended by this Act, which would have applied if the application had been so made, shall apply accordingly.

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HOW THEY DO IT IN JAPAN.

TOKYO LABOURERS MAGNIFICENTLY HOUSED.

DEMAND EXCEEDS ACCOMMODATION BY FIVE TIMES.

BUILDING AS ELEGANT AS ANY IN TOKYO.

A three-storied apratment house, catering to the needs of the laboring class has recently been completed at Higashi Daikucho, Fukagawa, Tokyo writes an Osaka paper. It is constructed of rein-forced concrete, faces a recently widened street, and has a breadth of 22 meters. It is built by the Dojunkai, or Mutual Benefit Society who are planning four more apartment houses in the neighborhood.

There are 80 flats in this labourers apartment house, three of which are suites of an 8-mat and a room, ranging in rent from Y 23 to Y 26; 24 flats with an 8-mat and a 4 1|2-mat room, ranging in rent from 6-mat Y 20 to Y24; 21 flats with a 6-mat and a 4 1|2 mat room, ranging in rent from Y 17 to Y 20. These are all for families.

BACHELORS NOT NEGLECTED.

For bachelors, there are 17 8-mat rooms renting from Y 13 to Y 16, 12 6-mat rooms renting from Y 10 to Y 13, and two 4 1|2-mat rooms, renting from Y 8 to Y 10.

The management of this house has seen to it that the recreation of the tenants is well-taken care of. To that end, stacks of checker and chess boards have been provided in the amusement hall, as well as billiard and ping-pong tables.

In addition, there are dressing rooms with good-sized mirrors, automatic mail chutes, and countless modern equipment is installed.

GREAT DEMAND.

In less than a fortnight after the management began accepting applications on March 18, more than 500 families applied for tendency. The demand is so great that the Dojunkai hardly knows what to do with the applicants.

This society has constructed several apartment houses at Shibuya in the outskirts of Tokyio, catering to the need of salaried men, but the demand exceeded the accomodation by more than ten times.

Fear is expressed that the latest apartment house in Fukagawa may be taken over by salaried men, contrary to the expectation of the management.

A modern apartment house, recently completed at Higashi daiku-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, by the Dojunkai, or mutual benefit society, has 80 flats and is equipped with every up-to-date appliance. Scarcely had the building been finished before applications, seven times the amount of the accomodation, swarmed in. The Dojunkai is planning four more similar apartment houses in the neighborhood, catering to the laboring class.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

EXTERNED LEADER HONOURED.

YOUNG MEN'S PLEDGE TO MR. PATHIK

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, May 21.

In response to the persistent requests made by the deputations of the Kisan Panchayet, the Women's Association and the Youngmen's Society of Bijolia in Mewar, Mr. Bijeysingh Pathik, President of the Rajasthan Seva Sangh visited, on 18th May, Gwalior Territory adjacent to Bijolia where his entry has been forbidden. Amid wild scenes of joy and enthusiasm he was welcomed by the peasants of Bijolia, Borao and Begoon who continued to pour in throughout the night from distant villages.

Men, women and children vied with one another in showing devotion to their beloved leader and benefactor. Three welcome addresses were presented to Mr. Pathik eulogising his signal services in alleviating the peasants' lot and asking for his advice as to the best way of meeting fresh the repression, particularly prohibition of his entry into Mewar.

Replying Mr. Pathik advised the Kisan Panchayet to give up non-irrigated holdings a protest against the increase of land-revenue and other grievances, young men to boycott State schools and conduct their own as a reply against official attack on the right of independent education and women to take an equal share with men in public life.

Very interesting was the ceremony of shaving off by many young men who had preserved their hair for the last four years as a token of devotion to Mr. Pathik. The ceremony was solemnly performed with Haran and ended with the five-fold pledge of observing truth, non-violence, wearing Khadi, abstaining from intoxicants and maintaining Panchayet at all costs. Literate girls also took the pledge each to teach three other girls to read and write.

WANTED ACTION, NOT SYMPATHY.

PROHIBITION IN MADRAS.

OOTACAMUND, May 22.

"In the practical working of the problem, all the difficulties are bound to vanish," was the keynote of a speech delivered by Mr. Dani, M.L.C., at the Young Men's Christian Association, Ootacamund, advocating total Prohibition. He said that if total Prohibition were enforced truly, strictly, and thoroughly, there would be a large reduction in expenditure on lunatic asylums, general hospitals, police, and Magistracy. "Declare openly," he said the goal of Prohibition and find ways and means to arrive at that goal. There is no use of sympathy on the part of the Government or its Ministers. But what is wanted is action in the right direction."

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswamy Mudaliar, Excise Minister who presided over the meeting, observed that only the economic side of the drink evil appealed to him. He compared local Option, rationing system, and surcharge system, with one another and said that if local option was introduced in the present state of Indian constitution, it would mean total Prohibition.

"If the goal of Prohibition is to be reached," concluded the Minister, "it will not be before we find a substitute for revenue. Unless the people are prepared to make sacrifices, this goal will never be reached. The matter of Prohibition bristles with many difficulties of a practical kind. If I shall be able to do anything in helping to improve the condition of the masses in finding a solution to this problem, I shall consider myself to have done something.—Free Press.

"STRANGULATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRY."

POSITION OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

RANGOON, May 21.

Commenting on the situation of the Indian textile industry, "The Rangoon Daily News" says:

It seems the Japanese have already made up their minds to entrench themselves firmly in India. Indian textile industry is thus going to be hit from all sides and Indians are to be reduced to a position of mere labourers and consumers. Will the Government allow such a systematic strangulation of an important local industry? Will they be passive onlookers of the game of ruthless exploitation of this country by foreigners? We wish the Government will take more tangible and effective steps than what they propose doing, in the interests of India. This is not a matter which affects only the mill-owners. It is a matter which is of vital economic interest to the people of India. In this case, the seeming interests of the consumers should be sacrificed in the larger interests of the country. Any national government in the world will prevent such a catastrophe. The Government of India should do no less.—Free Press.

MAHARASHTRA LITERARY CONFERENCE.

POONA, May 22.

The twelfth Maharashtra Literary Conference commenced this morning in the Kirloskar Theatre, when nearly 500 delegates attended the session. All important districts in Maharashtra were represented and the Conference was attended by many prominent persons in literature of Maharashtra.

After "Sharad Awandan," Mr N. C. Kelkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his welcome address, traced the history of the Conference.

Shrimant Babasaheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalakaranjee in his inaugural address to the Conference, dwelt upon what should be the aim of the Conference. Babasaheb promised an yearly donation to the Conference to encourage the publication of Marathi literature.

Mr. Shripad Krishna Kolhatkar then took the chair amidst applause and Mr. Ranade of Sangli presented him with a silver inkstand.

Mr. Kolhatkar in his address to the Conference traced the history of the evolution of Marathi literature and made some suggestions for its development.—Free Press.

RAJRAJESWARI PROCESSION

PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY AT CALC

CALCUTTA, May 22.

The Rajrajeswari procession which created a sensation last year on account of differences with police regarding the route, passed off peacefully to-day. Elaborate police arrangements were made and the procession was led throughout by Sir Charles Tegart himself. Armed police were drafted at every corner in North Calcutta. The procession passed through Harrison Road, Central Avenue and Chitpur Road.—A. P.

"HINDU-SANSAR" LIBEL CASE

SENTENCES SET ASIDE IN THE SESSIONS

OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE SAVES EDITORS

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, May 13.

The "Hindu-Sansar", a well-known Hindi daily of Delhi published two articles on the 12th February 1926 and the 24th May, 1926. The first article attributed excessive wine drinking to Pt. Chakar Dhar Juyal, Superintendent of Police U. P. now on deputation as Home Member of the Tehri State. It was also alleged in the article that Pt. Chakar Dhar abuses people and lets loose his tongue under the influence of wine and that he should not do so as the Home Member of the Tehri State which is said to be overlord over the temple of Badrinath. The second article referred to the ill-treatment meted out by Pt. Chakar Dhar to the Rawal of Badri Nath at the time of his installation within the state territory. For the publication of these articles Pt. Chakar Dhar Juyal brought a case of defamation against the editor, Pt. Jhabar Mall Sharma, the Acting Editor, Pt. Babu Ram Misra, and the printer and publisher Pt. Benarsi Datt Sharma.

A PROTRACTED TRIAL.

The case began on the 5th of December 1926 in the court of Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mohammad Shafi, 1st Class Magistrate, Dehradun. The prosecution produced eight witnesses and the defence produced 13 witnesses including one Deputy Collector, one Tehsildar and a forest officer who was formerly a Superintendent Police in Tehri State. The most peculiar point in the case was the admission of the complainant Pt. Chakar Dhar Juyal that he drinks wine but not excessively and that too on special occasion such as the visit of the Political Agent. The complainant also said that he, being a Shakta, drinks wine according to the injunctions of his religion. There was a protracted trial with more than two dozens of hearings and the Magistrate delivered judgment on the 21st of February, by which he sentenced the editors to one year simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each and in default 3 months' imprisonment more, and the printer and publisher was sentenced 3 months' simple imprisonment under the same Section 500 I. P. C.

JUDGMENT ON APPEAL.

There was an appeal on the judgment of the Magistrate in the Sessions and the Additional Sessions Judge, B. Jyoti Swarup heard the appeal. On behalf of the appellants the case was argued by Mr. U. P. Singh who also appeared for the defence in the lower court. The following is the brief summary of the judgment delivered by the learned Sessions Judge:—

"I first take up the article regarding excessive drinking.

The complainant admits that he drinks but says that he never crosses the line. He says that he is a Shakta and invokes the aid of religion and thus the remark of the learned magistrate that religious aspect is irrelevant, is quite wide of the mark. The accused have tried to show that complainant is an excessive drinker and the learned counsel for the accused has drawn my attention to several admissions of the complainant."

OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE.

The learned judge then examines seriatum the defence and prosecution witnesses and remarks that the defence has given overwhelming evidence. He goes on to say that the lower court rejected the evidence of most of the witnesses on the plea that either they were the relations of Pt. Bhawani Datt or they lived in the neighbourhood and that the chief wire puller in the case was Pt. Bhawani Datt. On this point the judge says "There is nothing on the record to show that Pt. Bhawani Datt was the arch-conspirator and that he was an enemy of the complainant. The complainant himself does not say that Pt. Bhawani Datt was his enemy and that he manufactured the evidence. On the other hand I infer from the complainant's statement that Pt. Bhawani Datt was his friend "As to the incident of the Rawal" says the learned judge "There is no gainsaying the fact that if the Rawal was abused, he was abused in his back and not in his presence. The Rawal's statement might be read between the lines when he said that he was sent for, late in the night and that it pained him so much that he took very little food."

CONVICTIONS SET ASIDE.

So the two incidents if they were not literally true were substantially proved and the editors could justifiably plead that they had reason to believe them to be true under the circumstances of the case and that they did not cross the limit of fair criticism. Exception 9 deals with individuals in their private capacity while exception 1 and 2 deal with public servants. If exceptions 1 and 2 did not apply to the case the appellants could take shelter under exception 9.

The learned judge concludes "Having carefully gone through the record and having given the case my best consideration, I am sorry that I differ from the conclusions arrived at by the learned Magistrate. The complainant is a respectable gentleman holding high position both in Government and in State service, but I would have been wailing in my duty, had I not given due weight to the evidence. I would therefore allow the appeal and set aside the convictions and sentences. The fines if paid, are to be refunded."

UNFAIR DEFLECTION OF TRADE

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON FINANCE MEMBER.

WANTED FRANK DECLARATION OF POLICY

BOMBAY, May 21.

Trade Associations representative of interests affected by what is characterised as unfair deflection of trade from Bombay, it is understood propose to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the forthcoming visit of the Hon'ble the Finance Member to Bombay in connection with the meeting of the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill. The lead is being taken by the Sugar Merchants' Association and requests have been made by them to sister trades as silk, matches etc. affected similarly and also to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Chamber of Commerce as representing the interests of the general community and interested in the maintenance of principles of fair trade to join in the deputation.

In this connection, it is pointed out by the organisers of the deputation that the question of smuggling of articles carrying high duty through Kathiawar Ports, engaged attention as early as 1924-25, when according to figures supplied by the Bawnagar State the total value of imports into Jamnagar and Bedibunder Ports were in the neighbourhood of Rs. 22 lakhs for year 1923-24 and Rs. 37 lakhs for year 1924-25.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee refer to this question in paras 159 and 152 of their report. The Committee held its sittings in 1924-25, when they could have had before them the figures for 1923-24 only of the value of imports into the Nawnagar State which was near Rs. 32 lakhs as against near Rs. 2 crores in year 1926-27.

INCENTIVE TO SMUGGLING.

Under caption 'high rates of duty have given much encouragement to smuggling' the Taxation Enquiry Committee observe: 'A consequence of the high rates of duty that has given rise to concern is the encouragement which they have given to smuggling. The conditions in India are in some respects peculiar. Though the coast line is very long, there is a dearth of good harbours and the great bulk of the foreign trade is concentrated in the five ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rangoon and Madras. This fact greatly minimises the cost of collecting the customs revenue, which is further facilitated by conventions entered into with all the Indian maritime states, except that of Cutch, under which they levy duties at the British Indian Tariff rates. In some cases, notably that of the Kathiawar States, through which there have been very large importations of goods subject to high rates of duty, such as matches and silks, these conventions do not appear to have fully effected their purpose'.

LACK OF COHESION.

After sketching the preventive arrangements, the Committee observed: 'It will be evident from the above survey, that while the present high tariff offers great temptations to the smuggler, there is a lack of cohesion in the preventive arrangments which certainly offer many facilities for his operations. It is not desirable to recite instances of the way in which advantage has been taken of these facilities, but it may be said that though there is no evidence that any considerable percentage of the customs revenue is lost through smuggling, it is clear that there is a loss amounting atleast to several lakhs a year and in the words of a recent note in the *Pioneer* 'many articles are sold all over India at prices which puzzle the honest trader' (*Pioneer* of 10th October, 1925). It seems therefore to the Committee that there is atleast ground for a thorough enquiry into the extent of the loss that does occur and into the possibility of stopping the gaps that exist in the present system.'

The question of smuggling has been before the Government of India prominently, since the submission of the report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee. The report of the Committee was published in the latter half of the budget session of the Assembly in 1926, which gave members no opportunity to debate on the question. In this year's budget session, the question was raised on more than one cut in the customs demand and decisive action was urged among others by Sir Walter Wilson, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Sir Purshottamda. Thakurdas.

CONVENTIONS FOUND WANTING.

Mr. K. C. Roy's motion in the debate on which Sir Basil Blackett made his reassuring statement was specific. Mr. Roy moved a cut of Re. one in the customs demand and in doing so said: 'I will only call attention of the House to paragraph 150 and 152 of the Taxation Enquiry Committee's report, which refers to the growth of smuggling and that mainly in the neighbourhood of the western presidency. In my humble judgment, Sir, this is entirely due to the withdrawal of the Viramgam line and the creation of a convention which the Government of India agreed to contract with the Indian maritime states. Sir, in paragraph 15 of the report, the House will find it stated:

"In some cases, notably that of the Kathiawar States, through which there have been very large importations of goods subject to high rates of duty such as matches and silks, these conventions do not appear to have fully effected their purpose.'

The Taxation Enquiry Committee therefore recommended a skilled enquiry into the whole question, and I should like to know from the Treasury Bench whether they have accepted this recommendation and what further action they propose to take to stop smuggling and make the convention effective.'

FINANCE MEMBER'S ASSURANCE

The cut was formally put to vote and negatived and was not pressed to division in view of Sir Basil Blackett's statement. Sir Basil Blackett himself used the word 'smugglang' though he subsequently corrected himself. He said: The question of smuggling—I should not say smuggling—the question of the import of goods into British India through the Kathiawar Ports has become one of increasing difficulty and complexity. When the arrangement which is now in force was entered into between the Government of India and the Darbars of the States concerned and the Viramgam Customs Line was withdrawn, it was stated that if the fiscal interests of British India were proved to be in serious danger from the operation of that Agreement, it would have to be reconsidered. I am not in a position to say very much as to the action that the Government of India are taking in the matter. We have, however, decided subject to the consideration of any representation received from the States, to stop free transhipment to Kathiawar ports with effect from April 1st. Other steps are contemplated in the near future...I should like however, to add an assurance that the Government will do everything in their power to safeguard the established interests of their own ports, while at the same time having due regard to the legitimate rights of the States concerned.'

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Suggesting that the loss of customs revenue to the Government of India was close on Rs. one crore of rupees and pressing for statistics and definite announcement of the date by which the Government hoped to act, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas speaking on Mr. Roy's cut said: 'Sir, if it were only of diversion of traffic by means which could be justified one could even have a little patience. The diversion of traffic is by means which I have no hesitation in saying in the case of some States atleast are far from straight, means which cannot possibly be regarded as justifiable. Why encourage continuation of such methods a moment longer than they can be helped?'

Speaking immediately after, with special permission of the President Sir Basil Blackett said: 'Without necessarily endorsing everything, that he (Sir Purshottamdas) said, I have no quarrel with his statement. It is a most important issue, it is an issue, that must be decided as quickly as possible. I cannot give at this moment facts or figures but I am prepared to agree that his (Sir Purshottamdas') estimate of a crore of rupees is not very much wide of the mark as to the figure that we are losing at the present moment. As regards the date I am not in a position to prophesy, but I am in a position however to promise. I will give this promise that the matter will be decided as soon as can possibly secure a decision. It would not be useful to attempt an estimate of the date, but as I have stated we are taking immediate action to stop transhipment from the 1st April'. On this, Sir Purshottamdas asked: Direct shipment is still in vogue and may increase. What steps will the Government take to stop that? Sir Basil Blackett replied: It will afford some relief but I recognise that it can only be a comparatively unimportant preliminary step.'

BOMBAY GOVERNMENTS' SUPPORT.

Mr. Haig, official nominated member, representing the Bombay Government also stated in the Assembly that he was instructed by the Bombay Government to support Sir Purshottamdas' demand.

It is pointed out by the organisers of the Deputation that although the specific assurance of the stopping of free transhipment from Bombay to Kathiawar ports from the 1st April was promised on the 10th March, the Government have not acted on their undertaking and have also not explained the causes for their withdrawing from their categorical assurance. The stopping of transhipments was intended as a preliminary and other steps it was said would follow immediately. But although nearly three months have elapsed since the promise was made, the Organisers of the Deputation contend that not a single step has been taken to act in conformity with the spirit and letter of the promise and the only inference possible seems to be that for reasons best known to the Government there has been a complete reversal of policy. The Deputation will urge for a frank declaration of policy by the Finance Member. It had been originally intended that the Deputation should go to Simla but now that the Finance Member is coming to Bombay, the Deputation will wait on him, subject to his consent, in Bombay early in June.—Free Press.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

(Continued from Page 6.)

vious year (1923-24) when the rates were first introduced.

Rice not in the husk to via. Waltair.

From	1923 Tons	1924-25 Tons
Calcutta (Shalimar	14152	28442
Ramkristopur	25653	59374
Orissa (Jellasore		1631
Ports Basta		793
Balasore	13	1263
Khantapara		949
Soro		1478
Cuttack	2585	7782
	42403	101712

101712 tons in 1924-25
42403 tons in 1923-24

59309 tons in excess

Rice in the husk to via Waltair

From	1923 Tons	1924-25 Tons
Orrissa Ports (Jellasore	225	325
Balasore	913	2175
Cuttack	3296	5259
	4434	7759

7759 tons in 1924-25
4434 tons in 1923-24

3325 tons in excess

Grain and Pulse

From	1923 Tons	1924-25 Tons
Shalimar via Waltair	5018	4632
Ramkristopur via Waltair	7118	14413
Cuttack via Waltair	314	3744
	12450	22789

22789 tons in 1924-25
12450 tons in 1923-24

10339 tons 9in excess.

Total excess traffic carried by Railways as a result of railway rates reduction.

Rice not in the husk	59309 tons
Rice in the husk	3325 „
Grain and Pulse	10339 „
	72973 tons

1986325 maunds.

KILLING WATER TRANSPORT: THE ONLY OBJECT.

If the reductions in railways rates had the effect of cheapening appreciably and permanently the cost of transport to the consumers there would have been some justification for these reductions but the reduced rates are only intended to remain in force until the sea or canal competition exists and that the moment such competition is killed, the railways gradually come back to the old rates. This is evident from the fact that the Government have given the B & S.M., & B.N. Rlys. power to infringe the regular minimum limits for certain commodities only temporarily in order to meet (or rather to kill) water competition. Thus after the railways have achieved this they would raise their rates again. Further it must be noted that what the railways lose by quoting exceptionally low rates to meet water competition between points where such competition exists has to be made up by maintaince of higher rates than would otherwise be necessary at points where no such competition exists. When it is seen, as for instance in the case of the S.I.Ry., that there are a number of special rates in the tariff which are 50 to 70 per cent. below the cost of operation, that is when the cost of hauling the traffic is about 1|3rd pie per maund but the railway rates are about 1|6th 1|7th and 1|8th pie per maund per mile, and yet the railway dividends are high, it becomes clear that although in the particular cases for stations which are affected by competition from water routes such low rates are charged, the rates for goods traffic at non-competitive points must be very high or that the passenger fares are unduly high i.e. they are not as low as the railway can make them if they had not had to charge unprofitable rates on routes where water competition exists. Thus the Indian taxpayers suffer once as consumers and again as taxpayers in that they have to provide additional railway facilities for the carriage of traffic diverted from the water route, by incurring extra expenditure on more wagons and on more lines in station yards to carry the additional traffic. The burden of this expenditure falls entirely on the Indian tax-payers as the "owners" of the railways. If the Indian railways had been the entire property of private individuals and the Government had not got to raise the money by loans for the railways on the guarantee and on the responsibility of the Indian Government (i.e. Indian tax-payers eventually) even then the Government would have incurred an unanswerable charge of actively encouraging the killing of water transport, but where railways are said to belong to the Indian public and under Government control, the Government come in for a legitimate accusation of being a party to the "killing" of one of the most important industries of the country and that too by methods entailing heavier burden on the Indian public both as owners and users of the Railways

(To Be Continued).

DO AWAY WITH BRITISH MONOPOLY.

RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRAFFIC.

MR HAJI ON GOVERNMENT TACTICS

POONA, May 21.

Under the auspices of the Poona Spring Lecture Series, Mr. Sarabhai Nemnchand Haji M. L. A. delivered a lecture this evening on "Indian Mercantile Marine" on the Shivaji Mandir grounds. Mr. N. C. Kelkar M. L. A. presided.

BRITISH MONOPOLY.

After the introductory remarks from the president were over, the lecturer Mr. Haji said: To-day I am speaking under the benediction of Shir Shivaji Maharaj, founder of the Mahratta empire. It was in his reign that Indian mercantile marine and navy developed. I am speaking on this subject only from an economic and material point of view. India possesses 4,000 miles coastal line with flourishing ports. India is naturally endowed for mercantile marine. If we want to develop our trade economically, coastal shipping must be Indianised. The coastal trade of India is enormous. 50 lakhs of tons of commodities are shipped from port to port. Only 80 ships with 7,000 tonnage each, will be sufficient for this trade. The present total freight is Rs. 10 crores. Nature has dictated that India should be a mercantile country. In ship-building India was a foremost country. If you want to develop this business, the ownership of the ships must be in the hands of Indians. It is only then that economic slavery will disappear. All coastall trade must be in the hands of one's own country, And India would be doing the right thing, if she keeps aside alll non-Indians from coastal trade. At present, British companies have been monopolishing the Indian coastal trade. To capture this trade, we shall have to invest a capital of Rs. 8 to 10 crores which will be recovered within 2 or three years. We require this capital for 80 ships. A new career will be opened to young men.

RESERVATION OF INLAND NAVIGATION.

All the countries ni the world have reserved their coastal trade except Great Britain. But practically, the whole marine trade is run by British ships. Even Turkey and Australia have reserved their coastal trade. With these bare facts, the Government of India have no case and can have no case in this matter. Even the inland navigation in this country is not developed. In Bengal and Burma the foreigners have captured the trade. This inland navigation must also be reserved, Overseas trade cannot be reserved; but there are other means also. If the Government is to run on national lines, she can give bounties and subsidies.

SHELVING THE ISSUE.

In India the income of foreign trade is Rs. 50 crores. If you levy tax on foreign shipping at the rate of only one per cent, even then annually, Rs. 50 lakhs can be got. Australia and Africa do the same thing. After the bill of Indian Marine came to the legislature, the Government as usual, to shelve the matter. appointed a committee of six members—three Europeans and three Indians. Out of these six members, five recommended that it was absolutely essential to reserve coastal traffic. But the Government refused to act according to the recommendation.

With the mercantile marine, we want the Indian navy. And by equally balancing the army and navy expenditure, we shalll have it without further taxing the people. But without the mercantile marine, the Indian Government proposes to have an Indian navy which will not be beneficial to our country. It is our natural right to reserve coastal trade for us. It will stop a great deal of drain. But in order to achieve our end, public opinion must be educated.—Free Press.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN

TRAGEDY AT BADLAPUR

(From a Correspondent.)

BADLAPUR, May 21.

Two children were crushed under a train yesterday morning. The corpses of a boy of 10, and a girl of 4, were found an the railway line, near Badlapur station. (Bombay Poona line). The girl died on the Poonaside of the station, and the boy on the Bombay side of it. They might have been run over by some sight train or morning local.

The deceased girl's father is a cooly working on the line. As for the boy he is not yet identified.

This goes to show the necessity for the overbridge for the Badlapur station. Will not these two deaths be sufficient to rouse the railway authorities concerned? If not, will the members of the Railway Advisory Committee take up this matter in right earnest?

The Reception Committee of the Baroda States' Subjects' Conference Baroda, has invited Mr. Mahasukhbhai Chunilal to preside over the Petlad session.—Free Press.

The most venerable priest Girdharlalji of the Cambay Circle died in Nar on Friday and a large number of people attended his funeral ceremony.

THE CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT

ITS FULL SIGNIFICANCE

II.

The following is the continuation of the article contributed to the "Hindustan Review" by Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri:—

South Africa, like India, is divided into provinces of unequal size, population and resources, the Cape Province alone being larger than the other three put together. Constitutionally, the Central Government is described as unitary. Still, in respect of those functions, which are actually transferred to the provinces or to local authorities, overlapping and interference from the centre are jealously guarded against. Unfortunately, sanitation, housing, trade licences, education, subjects which most concern the welfare of Indians, all come within this category. The Union Government could only advise and recommend ameliorative measures under these headings to other authorities, and the intelligent reader will guess how difficult it will be, even when such measures have been passed by local authorities, to get them administered in the proper spirit. The necessity thus arises for some competent and duly authorised Agent of the Government of India to reamin on the spot and establish direct contact with these local authorities.

TRADE JEALOUSY.

The provinces differ one from another in their treatment of Indians. The Orange Free State excludes Indians altogether. There are only about a hundred serving as waiters or in similiar capacities. In the Transvaal the Indian has neither municipal nor parlitmentary rachise, cannot acquire fixed property, must reside in locations, and even there can only occupy houses on temporary tenure. Trade licences, which are really valued most by our people, are usually renewed, though here and there difficulty has recently been felt even in this matter, but as a rule no new licences are given. In Natal the parliamentary franchise was taken away from our people long ago in 1896, the municipal franchise was taken away quite recently. But the individual voters are allowed to continue on the register and it is possible in certain localities for indians, if they combined (which however they seldom do) to send in a representative or two of their own, though these must necessarily be white persons. Our people can acquire fixed property anywhere, but municipal authorities have within the last few years begun to sell the lands at their disposal with restrictions on transfer of a racial character. Such restrictions are common in private sale deeds, but to these our countrymen raise no special objection. As regards trade licences new ones are no longer possible. The Cape has always been known for the absence of an acute Indian problem. Rhodes's formula of equal laws for all civilised peoples is still the prevailing doctrine, though its spirit is no longer maintained as in the old days. The Indian retains the franchise and can acquire property. Trade jealousy has just made is appearance here and there, and new licences are occasionally refused. In long distance trains and even in the tram cars in certain places the Indian can only share the scanty accommodation provided for coloured persons; walking on foot-paths, once sternly forbidden to our people, is now tacitly allowed in most places. Hotels and theatres do not admit Indians No Indian is admitted to Universities. Only one institution for higher education is open to our people, namely, the Missionary College at Fort Hare. Our children can only go to primary schools specially maintained for them by Government or mission agencies. These are too few in number especially in Natal and have no classes above the fourth. The whole situation is admitted to be "grave" by the authorities. Everywhere Indians repose the utmost confidence in the courts of the land, and they would be prepared in the last resort to acquiesce in the grant of full powers as to trade licences to local bodies provided they enjoyed the right of unrestricted appeal to the supreme judicial tribunals. The above enumeration of disabilities might create the impression in the mind of the hasty reader that Indians in the Union of South Africa were the victims of a cruel system of persecution, or from a material point of view were sufferers from poverty, beggary, or chronic unemployment of the acute kind that we are familiar with in this country. There can be no doubt that, speaking generally, even the lowest classes in South Africa are better off than they would be here, while a great number of Indians are in easy circumstances and some have amassed fortunes, which in this overcrowded land would have been almost impossible to men of their education and status. In fact, intelligent Indians who are in position to compare the conditions in the two countries have no hesitation in giving the preference to South Africa. Another fact exactly the reverse of what one would ordinarily expect is that of the various provinces of South Africa the Cape is the one which records a decrease in the Indian population, while the two other provinces show a perceptible increase. This is noteworthy because the position of the Indians is by all accounts the best in the Cape whether from a political, social or educational standpoint. Moreover, the laws of the provinces allow the Indian to migrate to the Cape from the other provinces on satisfying an easy educational test, while movement in the contrary direction is prohibited. The explanation of the surprising phenomenon is perhaps to be found in the greater competition in the economic life of the Cape which makes it difficult for the simple Indian trader to make his way there. Notwithstanding the unpropitious conditions of life which the Indian has to face in the Transvaal, he would appear to make money more easily there, and the trader class on the whole would perhaps place a higher, money value in a Transvaal domicile than on one in either of the other provinces. But South Africa is not the only land nn which economic prosperity and political freedom do not march together or an unsophisticated person who is driven to make a choice would attach more importance to the former than to the latter.

INDIAN POULATION.

The Indian population in the Union, as estimated for the year 1926, is 174,000. Of these the Cape, though much the largest province, has 6,500, the Transvaal has 15,500, and Natal has 152,000. In the last-named province the European population is roughly 150,000, so that our people are in a slight majority. About 10 years ago the majority was much more decidedly in our favour. To reduce, if not neutralise this majority European immigration was stimulated, while Indian immigration was practically stopped, and even repatriation was after 1914 resorted to in the case of Indians. Owing to these special measures the disparity between the two populations was in the course of being effected. For some reasons, however, during the last three or four years European immigration has practically ceased, at the same time that repatriation of Indians seems to have slackened greatly. This slackening is admitted by attributable in great part to the racial bitterness and ill will created by the Class Areas Bill introduced by the Government of the South African Party. The result is that the numerical balance threatens to continue in our favour, and a few alarmist agitators have succeeded only too well in filling the minds of the Natal whites with the fear of being swamped. Some extremists would like the Indians to be driven out of Natal altogether; the majority would be content with a material reduction of the Indian population. An easy calculation shows that, even if the number of Indians wa to be kept stationary, by neutralising the natural increase, as many as three thousand should be induced to leave South Africa every year. It may also be mentioned at this point that the maximum of repatriates in any year so far has just fallen short of this figure.

The white population in Natal is mostly British, and supports in politics the South African party headed by Gen. Smuts. In the earlier years our main difficulty was with the Boers in the Transvaal. Since the British established themselves in that subcontinent, they have taken the lead in the anti-Asiatic campaign, and the fact is universally admitted that the position of Indians has become steadily worse since the Treaty of Vereeniging, and is now most acute in the most British of the provinces. Gen Smuts was right when he objected to my fixing the responsibility on the Boers. "Were I to yield to Mr. Sastri's demands," he protested in effect, "I should be betraying the Natal Britisher, who has placed his trust in me." Recent cables make it clear that the Natal white will oppose the settlement bitterly. In the circumstances, it is a consoling reflection that the present Government does not derive much support from Natal, and can afford to pursue its own course without being unduly frightened by the threats of their opponents. In this course Gen. Hertzog and Dr. Malan would find their task rendered easy if our fellow-countrymen conducted themselves, as there is every reason to believe they would, with dignity and moderation.

(To Be Continued.)

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CITY'S ARCHITECTURE.

(Continued from page 6).

elevations can be monstrosities so far as the Municipality are concerned. This body is not concerned with the artistic aspect of building.

I certainly think that the time has now arrived when a competent architect should be in chargge of both the Municipality and the Trust.

The duties of these two departments which differ in some respects could be easily combined and a saving possibly effected in organisation. Even if no saving is effected the co-ordination of the two departments would in my opinion act beneficially in the interests of the Architecture in this City. I have not heard of any applicants for the post of Architect referred to from any Bombay Architects.

There is very little difference now in the Municipal and the Trust regulations. It would be a great advancement if instead of the two sets of regulations and Bye-laws in force one was adopted containing suitable regulations from each and altering others to bring the regulations into conformity now with modern practice and conditions.

It is not true that the Trust Architect simply looks to the elevations of building schemes submitted. He has to check strength of wall, floors etc., ascertain if requisite air spaces have been left and heights of buildings in relation to roads and adjoining buildings etc., have been adhered to. Much of this work has also to be duplicated by the Municipality but as previously stated the Municipality are not concerned with the appearance of the buildings. Occasional supervision of work in progress is also carried out by both departments.

In some respects the Building Byelaws require bringing up to date to conform to modern conditions.

As previously stated the Architects Department of the Municipality does not come in contact with the plans submitted other than Municipal schemes; these are dealt with by the Executive Engineer's Department. The existence of an Architects Dept. in the Trust has undoubtedly helped to improve many quarters and localities in Bombay. Interference in qualified Architects design has sometimes however been of annoyance to the profession. This was in practice very annoying some years ago.

I consider that the Trust Architectural Department has nevertheless rendered a great service to the City where Architecture in the past has been very much relegated to the background. Many buildings have been erected and are being erected to-day in situations where no control is exercised either by the Municipality or Trust in respect of the elevations which would I am sure not be countenanced by the present average 4th Year Student in the School of Art. It is to control such designs that a department is essential to try and minimise as much as possible bad design.

The Bombay Architectural Association may put forward suggestions for the guidance of the bodies concerned on the subjects enumerated, but the Municipality or the Councillors must realise that their civic responsibilities cover not only the provision of hygiene and sanitary conditions for the populace, but they should aim at beautifying and improving the Art and the buildings of the City in whose hands the people have placed such power. They must also realise that it is only by the encouragement of the Architectural profession and recognising that they have a large sphere of utility in any community that such a condition can ever be achieved. An Architect is not a luxury he is a necessity and providing he is a thoroughly trained, conscientious man he will save the cost of his fees and leave the client or the public with much more money in their pockets than would be the case if his services had not been requisitioned.

Improvement in Building and Achitecture can of late be seen in Bombay but more encouragement must be given to those members of the profession who have spent much money, time, and thought on their professional education in order to fit them for the task they have set out to perform.

MR. S. F. BHAROOCHA, F. R. I. B. A.,

Mr. S. F. Bharocha said:

1. Yes, I have read the resolution in regard to the Trust Architect recently moved by Dr. Viegas.

2. The Municipal Architectural Department has been solely attending to the Municipal Buildings, and has nothing whatever to do with any building outside their own Department, so that a practising Architect has rarely to come in contact with that Department and hence it is not possible for me to say anything about its efficiency, although I know that the Department is headed by a Qualified Architect.

3. I don't think that the two Departments can be amalgamated in that fashion. But I am certain that time has arrived when the system of submitting the plans for Building on the Improvement Trust Plots, should be modified by the submission of three sets of plans, one each for the record of the Municipality and the Trust and one for returning to the owner, instead of submitting 5 (five) sets of plans i.e., 3 to the Trust and 2 to the Municipality, independently of one another as is now the practice. This will avoid both confusion and conflict as well as considerable delay usually experienced in the return of the plans from the Improvement Trust. What I would suggest is to have two qualified Architects one for looking into their architectural side of all the plans submitted by the public to both the bodies in three sets as stated above and the other for looking after all the buildings constructed by the Municipality and the Trust themselves. There may be one Department with two Qualified Architects, for each specific work, as suggested, as I trust it would prove more economic and efficient in the long run.

4. Yes, I think applications were asked for the post of a Trust Architect.

5. The Byelaws and Rules of both the bodies are not essentially the same, and the Municipality does not require any elevation to be submitted to them. Moreover, while the Trust rules provide for specific Building area, height and 63 1|2deg. angle rule, the buildings outside the Trust Estate, have to be regulated by a number of byelaws and regulations, the interpretation of which at times becomes an intricate point even for the Authorities to solve.

6. As an Architect, I don't think what Dr. Viegas suggests is a correct description of the Trust Architect's function. I think that the Trust Architect would be more than justified if he could deal with the various conditions prevailing in the City affecting the modes, habits and customs of the people as also guide the future destiny of the City by producing economic, useful and self-contained schemes. I therefore consider that it is a post of great importance and responsibility.

7. I am afraid, the Municipal Engineering Department is at present considerably over-burdened, and I would rather have the Architect, as suggested in my answer to query 3, to look after this most important Branch of Building viz:—the facades, which would considerably improve the aspects of our streets.

8. The existing Building Bye-laws are fairly satisfactory, though there is room for improvement, which can very well be effected in consultation with a Body like the Bombay Architectural Association and the Association of Bombay Architects and Civil Engineers, whose experienced Members would be able to guide the authorities in the right direction, as to modification of the Bye-laws, whose workability often present a complex problem.

NOT A MERE PLAN-MAKER.

9. I think not. The matter is not one to be so lightly treated. It is deplorable that the Architect in this City is often mixed up with a mere plan-maker; and the high ideal of this noble and highly efficient though no less important profession is altogether lost sight of. It is a pity no practising Architect is allowed to sit in the Corporation that guides the destiny of the people in civic affairs without the most important and useful aid of an Architect or an Engineer, barring the very few exceptions that form such a microscopic minority.

10. Yes, not only the services and the guidance of the Architects are necessary and essential for the proper maintenance, improvement and extension of the building activities in the City; but the time is come when the "Architect" only be recognised by the Municipality for all purposes of building work and construction, and not merely those who hold Surveyors' license to practice. Until then, there is hardly any appreciable improvement possible.

11. No; the post of the Trust Architect should be retained, if he functions as I have mentioned in my answer to your querry No. 6.

12. I can't say, at the present moment, if the Association will take up the question of having a Qualified Architect at the head of the Architectural Department and Improvement Trust, and there is no reason why it should not; though I may point out that the Association has been attending to various matters that crop up in connection with the Architects' practice and such other kindred matters in this City, of course having due regard to what might come within its purview such as bye-lawsw etc. But as stated by me in my answer to your query No. 10, unless there are representatives of the Association in the Corporation and on the Improvement Trust Committee, representing the Association and the practicing Architects, who can take up each important matter directly before these public bodies, mere representations and expressions of our views on various subjects are not supposed to bring about much of the expected result or good in any particular direction.

MR. CLAUDE BATLEY A. R. I. B. A.

Mr. Claude Batley said:

(1) Yes, I have seen Dr. Viegas' resolution in regard to abolishing the post of the Improvement Trust Architect.

(2) As far as my knowledge goes the Municipal Architectural Department is only concerned with the design of Municipal buildings and not, as would be naturally supposed, with the inspection of proposals for new buildings or alterations submitted by outside architects; these are, I believe scrutinised by the building inspectors, checked by the senior Assistant Engineers, Buildings, of the division concerned, and, submitted to the health and drainage departments and, finally, signed "approved" or "disapproved" by the Executive Engineer. As far as I know none of these officials claim to have received any special architectural training nor do the architectural merits or demerits of the designs submitted to them come under review, their duty being confined to finding out whether the plans and sections submitted comply with the building bye-laws and regulations.

In my opinion this one-sided outlook allows a great number of bad plans to be passed which happen to comply with the regulations, while many good plans are rejected because they may not comply with the letter of the regulations, although I admit personal representations made to the Executive Engineer are often successful in obtaining a reasonable modification. I consider that if this particular part of the Executive Engineer's work were in future put in charge of a fully qualified architect with a staff who have received a proper architectural training, a great improvement in the buildings erected in the city might be encouraged thereby.

(3) The Improvement Trust has been fortunate in enlisting the services of two very capable architects who have both left their mark on the city in no uncertain way and, if the standard of the architectural work on the Trust Estate is compared with the general standard of buildings outside those estates, even the man in the street can see the vast superiority of those controlled by the Trust architects, I am convinced this superiority is not confined to the elevations and detail only but prevails as much in the general planning and even in the soundness of the construction.

In my experience the consultation with a brother architect, the more detailed plans and details required by the Trust and the far more thorough supervision during the execution of the work is responsible for this superiority.

I do not know either the names, the qualifications, or cadre of the men you suggest are applying for the post of Trust Architect, but there should be no difficulty in obtaining responsible and fully qualified architects when vacancies occur. Their position should however, in my opinion, be directly under the Trust or Municipality and should be sufficiently secure to allow them to act with absolute independence. There should be no suggestion that the architect merely holds a subordinate position in the Engineer's office. The two professions are equally important and equally honourable and should obtain equal consideration. In this connection I think you will agree that the late Mr. Wittet did much to convince the public of the importance of the architects' work and status but the position he gained should be accepted as the rule and not the exception.

(4) It may be true that the Municipal bye-laws and Trust regulations are similar; it would be absurd for this not to be so, but the Municipality have practically no control over the elevations or architectural details nor over the efficient planning of the buildings, which are just the most important points as far as architecture and the public are concerned and need controlling if the City is to improve architecturally and be a pleasanter place in which to live and move about.

WHAT THE ARCHITECTS HAVE DONE.

(5) The Improvement Trust architects have done far more than Dr. Viegas seems to imagine; they have led the way in designing serviceable and presentable buildings; they have insisted that the persons who are to design on Improvement Trust plots shall have received a training sufficient to allow them to do so with at least some measure of success; they have co-operated and helped the architects concerned to improve their first schemes and with their architecturally trained staff have seen that the improvements in the plans and elevations eventuated during execution. To their credit are such areas as Sandhurst Road, Agripada and now the new Bhendy Bazar that is arising in Indian traditional style.

If the post is abolished much of the labour of the last 15 years or so will be lost, just as it was at last being brought to fruition.

(6) Dr. Viegas appears to be under the impression that the elevation is comparatively unimportant, but architecture cannot be divided into watertight compartments of plan, elevation and section, nor can construction details be divorced from architectural design. All the successful buildings of the past as well as of the present are a unified composition, just as much so as is the inside, outside, the front, the back and the sides of a human being. If the architects of the Improvement Trust had done nothing but emphasise this point, as they have done, they would fully have justified their appointment.

(7) The building bye-laws are not in themselves so faulty but their administration according to the letter rather than the spirit is lamentable and unduly restricts the best planning, as far possible, each building project should be considered on its merits and I do not see how this is possible unless the control is in the hands of those with a thorough architectural training. The Municipal license now called a "Surveyors license" should be termed an "Architects license" and all license holders should be required to have undergone an architectural training.

The arbitrary definition of the front and rear of the building, the projection of weathershades and cornices and the laying down of what is called the lighting side of a dwelling-room are all details that require elasticity, as long as hygienic and contructional laws are in no way jeopardised. It is just in these respects that the architects of the Improvement Trust wisely used the discretionary powers extended do them.

(8) I think my answer to this question can be gathered from the foregoing, I did really begin to feel confident that the public were at last beginning to realise that the architect can be a great factor in the successful development of the city, both as regards its lay out as well as in the design of its individual buildings, Dr. Viegas' resolution has therefore come as a nasty shock to that confidence.

(9) Of course not. I say his position and powers should be strengthened and given even wider scope. If the post was realised as being necessary in 1911, it is doubly essential now after 15 years' work has fully justified its existence by its results.

(10) As but one of the Managing Committee I cannot speak of what the Bombay Architectural Association will or will not do but I believe it will always stand for the advancement of the Art of Architecture and therefore the questions you mention will be its concern and I trust its opinion as representing that of the profession in India will be more and more sought for and receive more and more consideration, so that in time it may exert the beneficial influence over Indian architectural practice that the Royal Institute of British Architects now exerts directly in England and indirectly through its Allied Societies, throughout the Empire.

LONDON MOSQUE FUND.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—1. The Trustees of the London Mosque Fund desire to draw in your columns, attention to the crying need for a fitting Mosque worthy of the position of Islam as a world-religion, in the metropolis of Great Britain.

2. Within recent years Mohammedan students from India and elsewhere have joined in increasing numbers the educational institutions of this country; there are also many representatives of Muslim States besides other visitors, princes, notables and merchants who have come for pleasure or business, not to speak of the sea-faring man on British Merchant vessels. Every one of them feels the absence of a place of worship in London. The small Mosque at Woking is not available to Muslim residents in London particularly for the daily prayer nor is it a fitting symbol of the dignity of the Muslim Faith.

3. To supply this want the London Mosque Fund project was set on foot in November 1910 and active steps were taken to obtain the sympathy and support of Muslim Rulers and influential people all over the world.

4 In response to our appeal contributions were received from the late Sultan-Caliph Mohammed V. of Turkey, the Sultan Ahmed Shah ex-Shah of Persia, and His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, besides various Muslim notables. These contributions stand in the Bank of England in the names of the Trustees of the London Mosque Fund. Out of the income of the aforesaid investments the Executive Committee with the sanction of the Trustees maintain a provisional place of worship.

5. The Tripolitan War which broke out in 1911, the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 and later the world-war of 1914 interrupted the further prosecution of the Executive Committee's efforts to collect funds.

6. As it is impossible with the sum so far subscribed to build and endow a Mosque worthy of the great place Islam holds in history, the Trustees believe the time has arrived to resume their activities, and to take steps to issue a fresh appeal in support of the movement.

7. In July last a Mosque was opened in Paris with great pomp and ceremony at which were present the President of the French Republic, the Sultan of Morocco, and delegates from various Muslim countries. The Muslim population of the French Republic bears no comparison either in numbers or wealth to that of Great Britain. It is to be hoped that Muslim Rulers and the Great and wealthy princes and magnates of India and the countries within the ambit of Great Britain's cultural influence would realise the pions duty which lies upon them to establish and endow a fitting Mosque in London.—Yours etc.

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Chairman.

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FROM PATIDAR TO SPEAKER

HON. MR. PATEL THROUGH ENGLISH EYES.

BUSY STUDYING PARLIAMENTARY

A Special Correspondent writes in the "Sunday Observer":—

When the House of Commons reassembled on Tuesday Mr. Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel began the close observation of its proceedings, which he will continue at each sitting until the end of July, apart from an interval occupied by going to Ireland to attend sittings of the Northern Parliament and of Dail Eireann. On his way home to India he will visit several Continental capitals for a similar purpose if time permits.

Mr. Patel has come to Europe to study Parliamentary procedure and methods as the first elected President of the Legislative Assembly of India and joint-president of the branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the bicameral Indian Legislature. He must return in time for the opening of the Simla session of the Indian Legislative, which is being fixed for the end of August, rather later than usual, in order to meet his convenience. On return to town from the Easter recess the Speaker took the first opportunity to begin a series of talks with his Indian contemporary on questions of procedure and practice.

The election of Mr. Patel to the Presidential chair in August, 1925, may be described as a landmark in the history of the Indian Constitution. In the first place, it illustrated the reality of India having started along the road of representative democratic Government. In a land where birth counts so much and where caste is still powerful, the elected representatives of constituencies where the franchise is necessarily narrow chose for the Speakership a son of the soil of humble if hardly, origin. He belongs to the Patidar community, whose skill as small cultivators has made the Kaira district of Gujarat famous throughout Inda. Born at the village of Karamsad well over half a century ago, he was one of the first of his family to abandon the plough and to take up the study of English and the pursuit of law. After a severe struggle and laborious effort, he earned enough to enable him to pursue further studies and thereafter he gained a fair practice in Bombay.

A CHAMPION OF NON-CO-OPERATION

Still more significant as to the educative effects of the instalment of self-government bestowed by the British Parliament in 1919 was acceptance of the office by a man of Mr. Patel's political antecedents. How keen would have been the joy of Mr. Edwin Montagu had he lived to see this uncompromising opponent of the Reforms playing so conspicuous and valuable a part in their operation! He would have been entitled to regard this feature as in itself a vindication of the policy of the 1917 Pronouncement. Mr. Patel was last in England in 1919 as a representative of the Indian National Congress before the Joint Select Committee on the Reform Bill. He turned a deaf ear to the earnest solicitations of the Secretary of State for his support of the instalment of responsible government he had brought before Parliament.

Mr. Patel became a champion of non-co-operation, and was the first Swarajist President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. But he was much too independent and courageous to be a mere echo of Mr. Gandhi when it came to such futilities as the spinning franchise, though, like all ardent Swarajists, he took to the wearing of khaddar (home-spun cloth). His influence was exerted, side by side with that of the late C. R. Das, in favour of abandoning the negative policy of boycotting the Legislatures, and substituting obstruction from within. At the second general election, held at the close of 1923, he was elected for Bombay city to the Assembly. He soon made his mark as a doughty fighter, and became deputy leader of the large Swarajist party.

ELECTION TO THE CHAIR.

Under the 1919 Act the first President (Sir Frederick Whyte) was appointed by the Governor-General, but provision was made for subsequent election to the Chair. With a good deal of hesitation, as he afterwards confessed, Mr. Patel became a candidate, and there was severe contest between him and a distinguished Madrasi member, Mr. T. Rangachariar. Government strongly supported the latter, and it was the accident of the late arrival from Europe of two English members which secured Mr. Patel a majority of two. This meant that the vote of elected, as distinct from official and nominated members however, was largely in his favour.

Like Lord Ullswater, Mr. Patel did not sacrifice his beard on donning wig and gown, and now that it has turned grey it gives his spectacled face a somewhat venerable appearance. But by the unanimous testimony of all sections of the House, his party predilections were cast aside. He has fulfilled the assurance he gave on taking the Chair that he would observe strict impartiality in the conduct of business, irrespective of party consideration. He said he now belonged to no one party, but to all parties, and he asked his quondam leader to absolve him forthwith from all the obligations of a Swarajist member of the House.

It may be that on one or two occasions Mr. Patel's judgment has been at fault, as, for instance in the dramatic episode of the Swarajist walk-out on March 9, 1926. Indeed, on the following day he admitted his error in judgment: and no doubt he had been subjected to severe indirect pressure. But he has adhered steadfastly in spirit as well as in letter to his undertaking to lay aside all that savours of political predilection and to "surbordinate everything to the great interests of the House as a whole."

MR. PATEL AND MR. GANDHI.

The value of this conformity to the best traditions of the "Mother of Parliaments" in a country under training for full self-government does not need emphasis. A fitting corollary, also in accordance with English practice, was the walk-over allowed to Mr. Patel, in Bombay, at the third General Election last November, and his unanimous re-election to the Chair of the Assembly in January, when the House met for the first time in the magnificent circular Council Chamber at New Delhi. The leader of the House, Sir Alexander Muddiman, expressed the confident belief that future generations, looking upon the Chair, will refer with justifiable pride to its first occupant. That pride will be quickened by the circumstance, which has recently come to light, that Mr. Patel is regularly remitting to Mr. Gandhi the portion of his salary he can save after meeting his modest requirements, to be devoted to some strictly non-political purpose of social uplift of the Indian peoples under the administration of a committee.

INDIAN PEASANTS & THE REFORMS.

REPRESENTATION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth, Chariman and Mr. Ramrai M. Munshi, General Secretary, Indian Farmers Peasant Federation, Ahmedabad has sent the following representation to the Secretary of State:—

We have the honour to submit the following representation with regard to the Statutory Royal Commission on Reforms.

We desire to express what we believe to be just and necessary and fair in the interests of the peasant peoples of India whose welfare and good the British Parliament has committed to its care.

We submit that of the total population of India 72 per cent. are peasants agriculturists and the percentage of literacy is 8 per cent. (eight) only according to the latest census figures.

We submit further that any change in the political constitution of India is bound to affect directly and immedaitely these peasant millions or 72 per cent. of His Majesty's subjects in India in their social, economic and intellectual life. We therefore consider it necessary that the interests of these 72 per cent. of His Majestys subjects, the rural millions, should be the main consideration in choosing the personnel and terms of reference of the Reforms Commission.

We further submit that under the present constitution the franchises qualifies only about 3 per cent. of the rural peoples and the millions of real agriculturists are not enfranchised. We therefore represent that it is eminently necessary to select at least one Indian gentleman with an intimate knowledge and experience of the needs and the conditions of India's agriculturist millions on the Statutory Reforms Commission.

We further submit that the following clause may form one of the terms of reference of the Reforms Commission:—

"To consider the effect of political changes on the peasants millions who form 72 per cent. of India's population and to recommend such measures and changes, Administrative and Legislative as may make the new revised constitution, not merely a machinery of responsible Government but a real and effective instrument of representative, responsible and responsive Government, to work for the needs and interests and educational, economic, social and political well-being of the Indian peoples."

We beg to submit that this representation tendered by as to your lordship, is consistent with the policy of deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the Indian peoples as acknowledged and announced from time to time by British statesmen and Royal Proclamations.

We trust that Your Lordship may be graciously pleased to concede to this representation in Justice and fairness to His Majesty's peasant peoples in India.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO.

The Bharat Insurance Company, Limited, Lahore, has during the four months ended 30th April 1927 secured life business of the face value of Rs. 66 lakhs and issued policies aggregating Rs. 37 lakhs as against Rs. 45,80,000 business secured and Rs. 30,44,000 policies issued during corresponding period of the year 1926. During the month of April 1927 alone proposals of nearly 20 lakhs were received and policies of the face value of 14 1|2 Lakhs issued as against 13 1|4 lakhs secured and policies 9 1|4 lakhs issued during April 1926. There has thus been an increase of over 50 per cent. both in business secured and completed during the month of April as compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year. The company has extended its organisation further afield and its rapidly growing business bears remarkable testimony to its wide popularity and increasing usefulness. The company has now come to occupy a leading position amongst Indian Life Assurance Companies.

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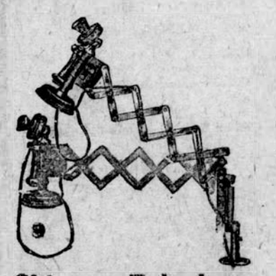

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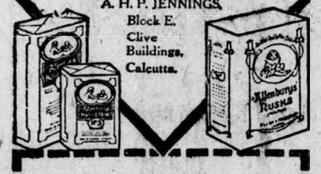

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Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.